

HOW THE STATE CARES FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

An Interesting Picture of the Splendid School at Cave Springs, Presided Over by Superintendent Connor.

Some ancient philosopher once said that happiness consisted of "the perfect functioning of all the functions." Had that sage lived in this day and time, he would have taken him to a school, the very home of happiness, where mortals dwell and live a life of happiness deprived of two of the most important bodily functions—hearing and speech.

Before science had extended its shafts of learning in the direction of the afflicted, these unfortunate, who were not created with all the five senses were neglected and left to clog the wheels of society as helpless idiots unable to care for themselves.

Being deprived of one sense the education of all the others were neglected, so that the blind, the deaf, the dumb were until recently, the most valuable to society than the able-bodied.

In this age when everything is utilized, however, man's first object should be to help his fellow man become useful citizens, we educate our afflicted rather than neglect them. By so doing, we are able to help him by adding to it useful and self-sustaining members.

The country is now dotted with institutions doing this grand work and here in our own state we have an institution that is doing a great work for the advancement and happiness of the afflicted and for the benefit of the state.

It is the state school for the deaf and dumb. Nestled down amid the hills of north Georgia in a spot so ideal that it seems as if nature had planned it for the purpose, is this famous school. A horse of state hills surround the real brick buildings as if standing guard over the treasures they contain, and the buildings themselves seem to nestle up against the hills for protection.

The murmuring stream that divides this little paradise from the rest of the struggling, noisy world was the only sound I heard as I left the rumbling train behind and entered this realm of silence.

A flock of turkeys that were eating as if the governor would forget that the suspended operations long enough to eye me in a curious kind of way as I was wondering whether or not I was a deaf and dumb child who could enjoy eating like the children who can hear could.

The lane that leads up to the house runs through a grove of magnolia trees, the trees seem to stand guard as silent sentinels over the place.

The main building where the teachers live and the dormitories are is a large, rambling, two-story brick structure. It is not elegant or in the latest style of architecture, but the brickwork and the open doors give it a home-like aspect.

Not a sign of life greeted me as I walked through the grounds, but this old school, home, the last of a type too fast becoming extinct, seemed to stand in such an air of happiness that I could imagine it almost as if I were a deaf and dumb child.

With the Deaf Mutes.

Nothing on earth could give a place so much atmosphere of happiness except the warmth of happy hearts. I felt that I was not a deaf and dumb child, but a child who could hear and see.

Deaf mutes are usually such solemn, sad-looking individuals that I could not get over my surprise at seeing all day such a happy, smiling, bright-looking lot of children.

One inside the home and acquainted with Professor W. O. Connor, the head of the school, his family and his assistants, the cause for so much happiness in this home of the afflicted begins to be seen.

Professor Connor has been at the head of this school for thirty years and has been devoted to the grand work, and if all men could achieve the success and all the life of life he had done the good he has done, the world would be a very different place.

At the age of fifteen Professor Connor commenced the instruction of the deaf. Nature had bestowed upon him the peculiar gift of imparting learning to the deaf, and he determined at that age to devote his life to this work.

The war came on and young Connor left the schoolroom for the battlefield. Teaching the deaf was evidently not the only man, for a brave soldier on the young field of battle. If there was one thing he could do better than teach, it was fight.

He did it with the same heart and white teeth as he did with the deaf. He was almost courted death by refusing to take the oath of allegiance when he came out of Camp Connor. He was determined to do the noble work he is now engaged in.

As an educator of the deaf Professor Connor stands at the very head. He is president of the American Association of Teachers of Deaf Mutes. He is the right man in the place he fills, and it is through his efforts that the school has been brought up to its present position.

Professor Connor has a personality that gradually captivates you, and as it grows you feel that he has created an admiration and respect for him that is not based on his position, but on his personality.

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The cooking for all those hungry children, and no one can expect it. The legislature will have to do something about the kitchen and dining room or do something to decrease the number of pupils, and that can't be.

In the Schoolrooms.

The method of teaching in the school is as thorough as it is interesting. The school is not through with any particular way of instructing the students. The main and first object is to find some way to impart the knowledge to the child's mind. If it can be done by lip reading and the child can be taught to read, the method is better. If not, their natural sign language is resorted to.

All new pupils first go into what is known as the "oral" department. In this they are given a trial at "lip reading."

Some familiar object, or the picture of it, is placed in front of the pupil and the child is asked to tell the name of the object. The word spoken. They are in this manner familiarized with the letters of the alphabet and certain letters make certain sounds which convey certain meanings.

By watching the movement of the lips and the sound of the voice, the child is taught to read. The first step is taken, the first word is made, they learn rapidly. The hard work comes in getting the child to understand the first thing and to make the first effort. Some of them never do. They can't tell anything from watching the lips and such children are sent to the sign department. The preference is, of course, to teach all of them to talk and while many of them do actually learn, there are many who never do, and never could, no matter who tried to teach them. If Miss Clark,

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The fact that he had no idea of property or ownership was the cause of his being so wonderful. The most wonderful infant prodigy ever born did not come in the world prepared to respect property rights. All children have to be taught to respect this law. Thousands of them in this country as old as Mack are as ignorant of it as he is. Mack was never told or shown that he had to respect the actions were governed by his inclinations just as a dog's or other animal's would be. If he got into a buggy and drove off it was because some strange impulse told him to. When he would fall down on the streets and kick it was not because he had been put into him temper just as it does in other children and, unlike him, Mack had never been made to know that he had to respect the property of others.

Mack is not a psychological wonder, he is not a demon. He shows affection just as other children do; in fact, he shows an unusual amount of it for Professor Connor, and there are many boys in the school worse than he is.

As yet his teachers have been unable to make him try and do anything. They are confident that he does not know the difference between right and wrong, and that he does not know what he has learned. This is not so, however, as Mack has only been there about a month and he has learned to be self-sustaining when they are graduated.

Perhaps the most interesting and successful department in this line is the wood carving. This department is headed by Miss Morgan, a bright, vivacious little woman, whose whole soul seems to be in her work. Although this department has been established only about two years, Miss Morgan is so splendidly qualified to instruct in this art that her pupils have made wonderful advancement. All of the who show any aptitude for this work or drawing, which is also taught in this department, are given a chance to see what they can learn. The brighter pupils are, as a rule, put into the kind of work, and they show a liking for it that is remarkable.

Miss Morgan also has charge of the department of physical culture. In this department the children are not having a gymnasium. That is something the school must have. There are certain muscles in children that are not developed by the regular gymnastic exercises. It is also a fact that children who are deaf and dumb, or blind, or whose muscles are weak, are also physically weak. With a gymnasium, every child could be given just the instructions and training to strengthen whatever organs may be weak, and it would be of incalculable value to them.

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When our lawmakers learn that every dollar spent in this manner is not lost but will be returned tenfold in addition to the community self-supporting members of society.

In the girls' department they are taught sewing, and in this line some of them show wonderful ability; but it should not stop with plain sewing. There should be a department in which practical dressmaking could be taught.

If the members of the legislature could all go to the school and see the great work it is doing, they would be much richer if he played larger seasons, but his tours are limited to only a few months each winter.

So Mr. Russell stands a good second in spite of all ill-advised and disastrous investment in the publishing business. Sol is a wise man and buries his earnings in Minneapolis real estate. Sol has not until the past two years been burdened with a company to break his financial back. Scarcely a week of the thirty-odd that he plays during the winter season that his gross receipts do not reach \$3,000. Officer Berger has a shrewd sliding scale in his contracts, and it is seldom that a local manager's share is more than a third. He is allowed the half of the first \$2,000, a third of the next \$2,000, and a fourth of the next \$2,000 in this way the star's profit on the bulk is usually two-thirds, paying \$1,500 for company and current expenses weekly. Mr. Russell and Mr. Berger divide every Monday about \$2,000 net. This happens thirty Mondays during the season. It has been a regular thing for several years. Figure for yourself.

No one will say how rich Mansfield is. Though he is periodically sold out in bankruptcy, he is a shrewd, though eccentric, gentleman, and it is safer to count his purse and lot, than small and thin. A good story is told of Mansfield's method, which may be the man's intentions are not to be deceived. It is a "new way of paying old debts." But it is to your attention occasionally that Mansfield's sales out at auction, it is said to be effected in this fashion.

Richard goes to the finest stores in New York and selects their costliest furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac and vertu. Then he comes back to the city and says, "I'm not going to pay you a cent for these things." Eccentric Richard! Shrewd Richard!

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A new building is needed, in which the dining room and kitchen could be situated, also departments in dressmaking, cooking and other industries which could be taught the girls.

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Handkerchiefs,
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rimming; sizes, r75c.
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embroidered col-
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Silk Caps, with
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Our Mr. J. L. Bass, who is in New York, wires us to reduce stock to make room for some enormous purchases made by him at 50 cents on the dollar and less. So Monday and this week you will find at 37 Whitehall St., a store filled with bargains



CAPE AND JACKETS CUT

- 100 Ladies' Plush Capes, Monday's sale \$3.90
150 Ladies' Plush Capes, jetted, braided 4.95
\$5.00 Ladies' Beaverclath Capes, braided 1.98
\$6.50 Ladies' Beaverclath Capes, fur trim 2.95
\$5.90 Ladies' Boucle Capes, fur trimmed 2.49
\$7.50 Ladies' Imported Boucle Capes for 3.98
\$7.50 Ladies' Melton Capes, fur trimmed 3.90
\$8.50 Ladies' Boucle Capes, fur trimmed 4.39
\$10 Ladies' Electric Seal Plush Capes... 5.98
\$12.50 Ladies' Seal Plush Capes, fur trim 6.98
\$15 Ladies' Two-tone Boucle Capes for 8.95
\$16.50 Ladies' Baltic Seal Plush Capes 9.95
\$5.00 Ladies' and Misses' Boucle Jackets 1.98
\$6.50 Ladies' Misses' Beaverclath Jackets 2.98
\$8.50 Ladies' Misses' Imported Kerseys 4.49
\$10 Ladies' Misses' Fr. Boucle Jackets 4.98
100 Children's Reefer Jackets to close .98
\$2.50 Children's Eiderdown Cloaks for .98
\$3.50 Children's French Boucle Cloaks 1.98
\$3.50 Children's finest Eiderdown Cl'ks 1.75

If you want a Ladies' Misses' or Child's Wrap, if you will visit us we will please you and save money. Come and convince yourself.

500 boxes Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes for

3C
200 dozen 200-yards Spool Cotton at
1C a Spool.

SPECIAL CUT PRICES

- 10,000 ounces Zephyr, every shade 3c
500 dozen 100-yards Spool Silks 1c
Belding Wash and Embroidery Silks, dozen 29c
1,000 oz. good Wash Silks, dozen skeins 5c
Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves 15c
Ladies' \$1.25 Kid Gloves, blacks and colors 75c
Ladies' \$2.00 Kid Gloves, all the new shades 89c
Ladies' 39c fleeced Balbriggan Vests and Pants 19c
Ladies' 75c full fleeced Union Suits 25c
Ladies' \$1.25 Lamb's Wool Vests and Pants 49c
\$1.50 Misses' all-wool Union Suits 75c
Ladies' and Misses' Seamless Fast Black Hose 6c
Ladies' fine Silk-finished Hose 19c
Ladies' \$1.00 Muslin Gowns and Chemise 49c
1,000 yards all-linen Torchon Laces 3c

SPECIAL CUT PRICES

- Good quality yard-wide Bleaching 4c
Best grade yard-wide Sheetings 4c
Good quality Staple Ginghams 3c
The best standard Indigo Prints 3c
Good grade 10-4 Bleached Sheetings 13c
Good bleached and unbleached Cotton Flannel 5c
Good quality Mattress Ticking 6c
Good quality Cheviots in stripes 6c
Best quality A. C. A. Feather Ticking 11c
1,000 yds. Fruit of the Loom Bleaching 5c
1,000 yards Lonsdale best Bleaching 5c
Best Skirt Cambric, made black and colors 2c
Gilbert's best Silesias and Percales 9c
Gilbert's double face Silesias special 10c
Best 40-Inch Mordred Rustle Taffetas 9c

SPECIAL CUT PRICES

- 5,000 yards Iron Twilled Outings 7c
54-inch all-Linen Table Damask 29c
66-inch all-Linen German Damask 39c
\$1.25 70-inch German Satin Damask 75c
100 dozen 40x20 all-Linen Towels 10c
100 dozen all-Linen Hemstitched Towels 10c
1,000 yards all-Linen Crash, superior quality 8c
10 cases full size 10-4 Blankets 25c
500 pairs 6-pound Gray Blankets 89c
\$5.00 California Wool Blankets \$2.98
\$10 California all-Wool Blankets \$4.98
Men's Seamless and Black Socks 5c
Men's Camels' hair and Natural Wool Underwear 15c
Men's Linen Bosom Unlaundered Shirts 25c
Men's Heavy Weight Cotton Undershirts 25c

These surrounding quotations do not begin to enumerate the total number of bargains which are awaiting your coming. There are hundreds of other articles in our store just as good, just as cheap and just as attractive.

E. M. BASS & CO.
37 Whitehall Street.

ALL DRESS GOODS MUST NOW GO

- \$1.00 50-inch black and navy Melton cloth 39c
\$1.50 54-inch West-of-England Broadcloth 75c
39c 38-inch Serges, black and colors for 19c
39c 38 inch Henriettas, black and colors 19c
\$1.00 French Boucles in new mixtures for 39c
75c all-wool, 44-inch Flannels, all colors 29c
2,500 yards Brilliantines, black and colors 8c
\$1.00 40-inch, all-wool Black Brocades for 39c
\$1.25 46-inch, all-wool Black Brocades for 49c
\$1.25 54-inch heavy Mohair Sicilian for 59c
\$1.00 46-inch Henriettas, black and colors 49c
\$1.25 new style French Bourette Suitings 69c
\$1.50 French Boucle Novelties, stylish, for 75c

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

- 1,000 yds best quality Glace, changeable 59c
1,000 yds \$1.25 black brocaded Gros Grain 59c
1,000 yds \$1.25 bl'k brocade Satin Duchesse 69c
\$1.00 White and Cream Satin Duchesse 59c
75c wide Chinas, best quality, all shades 39c
\$1.00 and \$1.25 Print Warp Taffetas for 49c
\$1.25 black, all-silk Satin Duchesse for 75c

TWO PLUMS

- 100 Figured Black Skirts worth \$3.50 For \$1.25.
100 Figured Black Skirts worth \$5.00 For \$2.39.
These are cut full with and well made.



THE GRAND

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 27 and 28, 1896.
NOTHING BUT FUN.
The famous original Irish Comedians,
MURRAY and MACK
In their Latest Success,
Finnigan's Courtship.
Biggest Farce Comedy Company on Tour.
Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office.
Phone 1079.

Great Metropolitan Concerts.

The Sale of Season Tickets for the Great Metropolitan Concerts has been very large. As only a limited number of these tickets will be sold, those desiring them should secure them at once.

November 25th—Lillian Nordica, soprano; Rosa Lunde, contralto; William H. Rieger, tenor; John C. Dempsey, basso; C. de Macchi, pianist and conductor.
December—Moriz Rosenthal; Miss Martha Garrison Minor, soprano; Giacomo Quintano, violinist; Miss Julie Levy, accompanist.
January—Camille Urso; Miss Carlotta Devignes, contralto; Edwin Douglas, tenor; Conrad Behrens, basso; F. Sonneck, piano.
February—Rafael Joncky, Mezzosoprano, soprano; Hans Kronold, cellist; Miss Julie Levy, accompanist.
March—Maud Powell; Francis Miller, soprano; F. Hamlen, contralto; Clemente Genova, basso; Jacques Froelicher, piano.

Sale of Season Tickets now Going on at The Grand Box Office.

Tickets for entire five concerts, lower floor and first three rows in balcony, \$5. Payable \$1 down, balance pro rated for each concert.
Back of first three rows in balcony, \$2.50, payable \$1 down, balance pro rated for each concert.
Galleries, \$2.50, payable 50 cents down, balance pro rated for each concert.
Tickets for single concerts, \$2, \$1.50 and 1 Season tickets limited. Oct 25-28

Dr. John B. Robins's book is on sale at the Columbian book store.

Mr. Charles F. Dodge

Formerly Manager of the Aragon, is now in KIMBALL'S CAFE
SPECIAL ATTENTION AND excellent service to THEATER PARTIES.

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Continued From Fourth Page.

Atlanta and Forsyth, the contracting parties being Miss Jessie Thomas, of Forsyth, and Mr. Charles Agricola, of Atlanta. Miss Thomas is a young lady of rare attractions and varied accomplishments. She is the daughter of Captain J. M. Thomas, one of Monroe county's most prominent and most highly esteemed citizens. Forsyth society will sorely feel the loss of one of her fairest members by this marriage. Mr. Agricola is a young man of sterling merit, well-known and much esteemed by a host of friends. By his own pluck he has forged ahead and well earned the confidence of his employers of The Journal where he holds a very responsible position.

Mrs. John R. Courtney, of Macon, Ga., is visiting her relatives, the family of Mr. J. C. Courtney, who have recently returned from New England, where they have been enjoying a most glorious summer from Rhode Island to Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Flood have returned to the city after a very pleasant visit to friends and relatives in Florida, and are at 8 Luckie.

Although Atlanta has something of a commercial reputation there is no city in the South which can boast of a greater measure of refinement. The atmosphere of Atlanta's home life is that of gentility itself. Such, indeed, is the social prominence which this city enjoys that a movement has recently been undertaken by the Society Publishing Company of New York to compile a list of those who move in the best circles. This interesting publication will be known as the Atlanta Blue Book or Elite Directory. Elegant announcements have already been issued from the headquarters of the Society Publishing Company on Fifth avenue, New York, calling attention to the merits of this forthcoming little book. The publication will be handsomely bound in cloth and gold and will be strictly in keeping with Atlanta's enterprising spirit.

A committee of well-known citizens will pass upon the names to be published in this approaching volume and only the most select members of our local society will be included. The value of this little book can hardly be underestimated and after it starts upon its mission in this city its social importance will be all the more appreciated.

The marriage of Miss Clyde McCollum to Mr. Steven R. Kihard will occur next Wednesday evening in Jackson at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McCollum. Miss Willie Marion Stanton, who will be one of the attendants, will leave tomorrow evening for Jackson.

Miss Pearl Duggan, of Sanderville, Ga., is visiting her sister, Miss Duggan, at College Park.
Colonel and Mrs. P. H. Brewster gave a delightful reception last Tuesday evening at their summer home in College Park to a number of friends.
Last Wednesday afternoon, at the summer home of Mrs. Mary Frances Harris, in Beach, her daughter, Miss Sarah Frances Harris, and Mr. Timothy James McCarty, of Atlanta, were married. It was one of the prettiest home weddings of the season. The parlor was a profusion of flowers, ferns and smiles, and was decorated in white and green. The festoons were of white tulle interlaced with smilax and hopped back with bows of white satin ribbon. The halls were decorated in cut flowers and the dining room was beauti-

fully decorated with cypresses, the center piece being of maidenhair ferns and yellow cypresses. The bridal party formed in the hall. Two little girls, Mary Barron and Mary Camp, dressed in accordance with the plan, opened the floral gates. They were followed by Father Kennedy, who officiated. The attendants were: Miss Cecil Kendrick with Mr. Frank Smith, Miss Florence Harris with Mr. Tyra Jones, Miss Lena Harris, maid of honor, and Mr. Carroll, best man. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. McCarty left on an extended trip to Florida. They will make Atlanta their future home.

Miss Jessie M. Field, of Cleveland, O., and Mr. W. A. Long, of Atlanta, were married in Cleveland Friday morning. The wedding was a quiet one and was solemnized by the Rev. Francis Morgan Hall, of the Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Long started for Atlanta immediately after the ceremony and reached here yesterday. They are now at 49 Houston street. The groom is well known in this city, and is held in high esteem by all. He has for years been one of Atlanta's successful young business men. The bride is a lady of charming manners and a great social favorite.

Little Miss Alberta Fleck will celebrate her birthday today by giving a dinner to a number of her friends in honor of the happy occasion.
A pleasant incident of Mr. C. L. Meshier's birthday and wedding anniversary last Monday was the presentation of a Pythian jewel by his city agents. The jewel, which was of solid gold, was appropriately inscribed. The gentlemen called on Mr. Meshier at his home in the evening and the presentation was made there by Mr. Gilman. After this Mr. and Mrs. Meshier entertained their friends at dinner.

The ladies of the Unitarian church will give an entertainment Friday evening, October 24th, at the residence of Mrs. Saint Amant, 26 Church street.
The woman's club meets Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted.

The address of Mrs. Henroth Wednesday evening at the Unitarian church will be a brilliant occasion. When it is realized that she is the president of a national organization of women, including a membership of over a hundred thousand, the fact that she is one of the most distinguished women in America can be appreciated. The meeting Wednesday evening is one to which public, men and women, are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Jones and family are in the city today and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin. Their many Atlanta friends will be delighted to see them.

The marriage of Miss Irene Hartsfield to Mr. William Henry Brittain took place at the First Baptist church last Wednesday evening. Promptly at 7 o'clock the bride arrived. The ushers, Messrs. R. G. Hartsfield, M. L. Brittain, Andrew J. Loyd and Russ Erwin, entered first. The bride followed, leaning on the arm of her maid of honor, Miss Wither, of Athens, and meeting the groom with his best man, Mr. Manson Glass, at the altar. The ceremony was performed by Dr. J. T. Gibbitt, uncle of the bride, assisted by Dr. J. M. Brittain, father of the groom. After the ceremony the happy couple left for a visit to the family of the groom. The bride, endowed by nature with grace and beauty, is a

CHARMING WOMAN, WHILE THE HAPPY MAN HAS MANY FRIENDS WHO ARE DEVOTED TO HIM ON ACCOUNT OF HIS MANY GOOD QUALITIES OF MIND AND HEART.

Mrs. P. H. Calhoun left the city last night for Nashville, Tenn., where she will visit her daughter, Rosa, for a few days prior to her departure for Dallas, Tex., where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. N. J. Cole, of this city, will spend the winter in Dallas, Tex.

Miss Rosa Hirsch has returned to her home in Columbus.

Miss Leonard, of Vienna, Ga., has returned home.

Miss Carrie Blocker leaves soon for a visit to Cincinnati.

Miss Moss is visiting in Montreal, Canada.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew Association will give a dance Wednesday evening.

Miss Divine has returned to her home in Chattanooga.

A bridal trousseau being completed by an Atlanta modiste has in it a number of beautiful gowns.

The bride robe is heavy white satin, the corsage relieved of the usual severity by exquisite veiling of mousseline de soie. The yoke is composed of puffs of mousseline, and the same airy material is draped in butterfly effect over the elbow sleeves. A draper bertha of French drawn lace and butterfly bows of double faced satin ribbon completed the toilet.

The Frenchlest of dinner waists is of American beauty satin, covered in what is called perforated black chiffon. A bolero jacket of black velvet edged with fur was beautifully embroidered in silk applique work in Dresden colors and opened over a front of the black chiffon, made fluffy by frills embroidered in the Dresden colors.

The sleeves were of the American beauty satin with an entire over sleeve of black chiffon.
A black velvet dinner coat to be worn by a woman with the favored Titian hair had wide revers edged with mink fur, and a vest of cloth of gold with a tracery of jewels embroidered upon it.
An exquisite evening gown was of turquoise blue brocade satin, the corsage softened with frills of chiffon and a bertha of French lace.
The many friends of Mr. Lewis W. Thomas will regret to hear of his continued illness.

Mr. R. S. Barrett is the guest of Mrs. A. B. Steel, 52 Peachtree street, for a few days. From 4 to 6 p. m. she will be pleased to see her friends.

Miss Adah Evans, of Milledgeville, a cut of whom appears on this page, has returned home after a visit of several weeks in Atlanta.

Miss Evans is one of the most noted beauties of Georgia. She is a daughter of Mr. Samuel Evans, a prominent banker and cotton merchant. While in Atlanta she attracted beauty and charming personality of Miss Evans made her widely popular. She is a brunette with dark hair and remarkably fine eyes.
No one who knows ever questions the quality of a piece of cut glass if the trade mark of the Libbey Glass Company, the name Libbey, with a sword under it, is cut on it.

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Religion in the pulpit

And Around the Fireside.

Rev. J. M. Yoner, of Persia, will preach at Moore Memorial church this morning at 11 o'clock. His sermon will touch upon the customs, manners and religion of Persia, and will, no doubt, be exceedingly interesting and instructive. The public is extended a cordial invitation to be present.

Revival services are being conducted at the St. Paul Methodist church, on East Hunter street, by the Young Men's Prayer Association, led by Rev. Fred Wardle. The meetings have been in progress two weeks, and although the meetings have been attended by large congregations, they will be concluded this evening. Rev. Fred Wardle will preach at this church this morning and evening. This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock there will be a young people's and children's service, conducted by the Epworth League.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon special memorial services, in honor of the memory of the late Rev. Dr. S. S. Barnett, will be held at St. Luke's church. The friends of Dr. Barnett are cordially invited to be present and take part in the exercises. There will be no services at night. The pastor will officiate at the services this afternoon.

The southern district conference of the Universalist church is in session today, and an interesting programme in addition to the usual Sunday services has been announced. The programme for today is as follows:

Sunday, October 25, 9:30 a. m.—Sunday school hour.
11 a. m.—Occasional sermon, O. H. Shinn, D. D., followed by communion. Rev. T. L. Culver, 7:30 p. m.—Young People's Christian Union meeting, Mrs. C. G. Gaudin, leader. Topic: "Co-workers with God."
8 p. m.—Platform meeting. Short address; general topic: "Forward!"

The session will adjourn this evening, and the delegates will return to their homes tomorrow.

Dr. R. V. Atkinson, pastor of the Central Congregational church, will read the Robins' new book, "The Kingdom Come," and will discuss the criticisms that have been made upon the publication. Dr. Atkinson has carefully studied the book, and will discuss it this evening with especial interest. The subject of his morning sermon is "The Kingdom Come."

Mr. O'Donnell, the organist and director of the First Baptist choir, has prepared the following programme for this morning's services:

Organ prelude—Widor.
Cantata—Alb.
Voluntary, "Te Deum"—Schnecker.
Offertory, alto solo and chorus—Marsden.
Mrs. Perry and choir.
Soprano solo, Marsh—Miss Annie Mays Dow.
Organ postlude—Van Dyck.

In the evening lecture at the Church of Our Father Rev. W. H. Holcomb will give a review of the rise of Cuban liberty in the present struggle on that island, not from a partisan, but from an ethical standpoint. In the morning lecture at the Church of Our Father, Mr. Holcomb will give a review of the rise of Cuban liberty in the present struggle on that island, not from a partisan, but from an ethical standpoint.

The Society of Spiritual Science will hold its regular Sunday service at the Knights of Pythias hall, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Gelaure, of Cincinnati, will lecture on the subject, "How are the dead raised? what body do they come?" and give tests. After the lecture Dr. Gelaure will give free healing. All welcome. Seats free.

The Atlanta Artillery, under command of Captain Kempton, will attend the memorial services in honor of Dr. Barrett this afternoon at St. Luke's church. Dr. Barrett was chaplain of the company and was loved and revered by both officers and privates. Yesterday afternoon Rev. Albion W. Knight was elected chaplain of the artillery to succeed Dr. Barrett. He will make an address this afternoon. The company will wear their new uniforms today for the first time.

The railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association is doing a splendid work among railroad men, and is constantly reaching out after greater things. A great many men are interested and the good work being carried on is sustained by railroad men. The meeting at the tabernacle this afternoon, to be addressed by Rev. Sam Jones, has been brought about by the railroad department, and has for its object the awakening of greater interest among all classes of our citizens in this important work. Five hundred men, representing every road and class of employees, including the railway mail service and Southern express men, signed the request for Mr. Jones to hold this service. It will be a very warm friend of railroad men and understand them thoroughly, and his discourse this afternoon will be one of the magnificent efforts at the tabernacle which will be of interest, not only to railroad men, but to all people. The great tabernacle covers just one acre of ground and will hold 5,000 people. It will, no doubt, be crowded, as it always is when Sam Jones is announced to speak. Every possible arrangement has been made to make the great crowd comfortable.

Fulton County Sunday School Association.

There will be a grand rally of the Fulton County Sunday School Association this evening at the tabernacle. Able speakers and an interesting programme. Everybody invited.

Religious Notes.

The Fulton County Sunday School Association will meet this evening at the tabernacle. The programme will be varied and will consist of music, prayer and short addresses. Among those who will speak are Judge Howard Van Epps, A. G. Candler, A. C. Briscoe, F. B. Shepard and teachers are invited.

Dr. Douglas Clark died at Richmond, Ind., October 18, aged eighty-six years. Until recently he was a member of the Bible department of Earlham college, and was one of the most prominent Quaker leaders in the west. Two years ago he created quite a turmoil in the Friends church by allowing himself to be baptized, which is contrary to the teachings of the denomination. On this account he was relieved of his position at Earlham college and was requested to discontinue preaching at the local meetings. Dr. Clark was a graduate of Harvard college, the University of Maryland and the University of Pennsylvania.

The fifth anniversary of the American Missionary Association will be held in Boston on October 20-22. The new Tremont Temple, Park street, and the Faneuil hall have been engaged for the meetings, and the list of speakers includes missionaries and prominent men and women in religious, literary and official life. It is proposed to make the meeting a celebration worthy of the completion of the association's half century of noble service in the cause of religion.

Many churches throughout the country will observe on October 25, as a day for the consideration of the obligations resting upon Christians as members of the institution of a day of rest from the attacks made upon it, and to promote the observance of it as the Lord's day, for worship and spiritual culture as well as for rest.

The Salvation Army is inaugurating the same work in helping the submerged New York which has been so successful in

London, Mr. Booth-Tucker, in the "War Cry," appeals to capitalists to aid him by a loan of \$10,000, in starting the work, by establishing shelters, which are to be graded and run on a self-supporting plan.

Baltimore Booth, who was recently ordained a minister, announces he will order the officers of the Volunteers of America, and that the communion will be administered in all the posts of the Volunteers on the first of each month.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has promised the trustees of Mt. Holyoke Seminary \$50,000, adding to the \$100,000 already given by him. Probably the loss of the seminary buildings by the fire brought forth this generous gift.

(Notices intended for this column must be handed in by 10 o'clock Saturday morning in order to secure classification.)

Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m.

Trinity church, corner of Whitehall and Trinity streets, Rev. W. R. Roberts, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meeting at 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, south, East Hunter street, L. H. Dimon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. H. Jones, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meeting at 7:30 p. m.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sunday school and song service at 3 p. m. W. H. Holcomb, superintendent. Bible reading and prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Marquette Street Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Barlow, Rev. A. C. Elliott, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. R. Pierce, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel mission, located at 8 a. m. Breakfast for the poor at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 8 p. m. Sermon every night in the week except Saturday.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. T. D. Davis, Jr., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Dr. B. H. Candler, superintendent.

Edgewood Methodist church, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Dr. B. H. Candler, superintendent.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. W. L. Pierce, pastor. Preaching every second and fourth Sunday by the pastor. Preaching every third Sunday by Rev. E. R. Cook. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

St. James' church, Rev. J. R. McCarty, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Trinity Home mission. Preaching at 8 p. m. Sunday school 5 p. m.

Decatur Street mission, 22 Decatur street, from block from the station house, Rev. E. M. Stanton, pastor. Services Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Breakfast at 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 o'clock; also devotional exercises will be held at 3:30 p. m. Dr. B. H. Candler, superintendent.

West End Methodist church, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 7:30 p. m.

Wesley chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. J. M. Wolf, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. W. T. Southard, superintendent.

West Atlanta church, West Hunter, near Ashbury street, Rev. F. S. Hudson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 3:30 p. m.

Glenn street Baptist church, corner Glenn and Smith streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. M. O. Tyson, superintendent.

Antioch Baptist church, south Atlanta, on the McDonough road, W. H. Dorsey, pastor.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street, Preaching at 11 a. m. on the second and fourth Sundays. Take Chatham street car.

Mount Olive Baptist church, R. E. J. Fisher pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. W. W. McGrudder, superintendent.

North Atlanta Baptist church, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmett street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. W. E. Newall, superintendent.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. on Sunday and Tuesday.

Fourth Presbyterian church, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Young People's Society on Friday night.

Edgewood Presbyterian mission of Central Presbyterian church will meet every Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, West Fair street, opposite Walnut street, Rev. J. D. D. pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, corner Lloyd and Garfield streets, Rev. H. E. Blakesley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holdrege, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley street, Rev. J. D. D. pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon and Ashby streets, Rev. G. W. Bull pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Rev. R. O. Phillips, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Mr. W. L. Percy will address the Sunday school at St. Philip's this morning. Mr. Percy has prepared an original lecture on "Character," and all young men are invited to be present.

Episcopal.

The Cathedral, the Very Rev. A. W. Knight, dean. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on the first and third Sundays 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Services daily at 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

St. Luke's church, Rev. J. H. McCormick, pastor. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on the first special memorial service by Rev. J. H. McCormick. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Cathedral mission, Rev. Allard Barnwell pastor in charge.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Decatur, Sunday school 9 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Industrial school Sunday 10 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Morning prayer 11 o'clock. Sunday school 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

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40 WHITEHALL STREET.

J. REGENSTEIN. WHITEHALL STREET.

TEMPTING PRICES TO MAKE CLOSE BUYERS EAGER TO BUY TOMORROW.

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This Ladies' navy or black heavy Serge Jacket new collar and sleeves, with the "Franklin" front, a hummer, for \$5.00.

Ladies' all-wool Boucle Jackets, up-to-date in style, black only, worth \$10, for \$6.00.

A very handsome Kersey Jacket. In tan only, box front, large inlaid velvet collar, new sleeves, worth \$12.50, for \$7.50.

Ladies' imported English Melton Coats, with tight fitting Mink heads and tails, lined throughout with changeable silk, colors green, tan or black, worth \$25, for \$17.50.

Imported samples of Ladies' Coats, not two of a kind, worth from \$15 to \$25; choice Monday for \$11.50. Small Sizes Only.

A full line of Ladies' Mourning Capes at half the regular prices, FROM \$4 UP TO \$12.50.

Ladies' Tan "Covert" Jackets with fancy front, half silk lined, in the latest cut, for \$6.00.

"Thou Shalt Not Steal."

Is it not stealing if Milliners charge you \$25.00 for a Trimmed Hat that is not worth more than \$10.00, or \$15.00 for a Trimmed Hat that is not worth over \$5.00? We think it is, and believe you do.

BUY YOUR MILLINERY

Of us, and if you find that the represented value is not there, return it and get your money back. We do not want your money unless you feel that you have a bargain.

Special Sale of Handsome Trimmed Hats.

50 special Hats that were \$7.50 and \$10, on Monday at \$5.50.

300 special Trimmed Hats worth \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$8, at \$2, \$3 and \$4.

"Plain Outing" plain felt Walking Hats, in black, brown or navy, the latest black, worth \$1.25, Monday's price, 65c.

One lot of Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats in English Felt, in red, brown, tan, green and butter color, worth 50c, Monday's price, 25c.

Silk Beaver, Bell or Knox Crown Sailor, trimmed ready for wear, in black, brown, ecru, navy and red, worth \$1, Monday at 69c.

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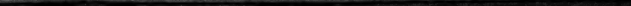
BUY YOUR MILLINERY

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Probable Political Complexion. Fifty-Fifth Congress.

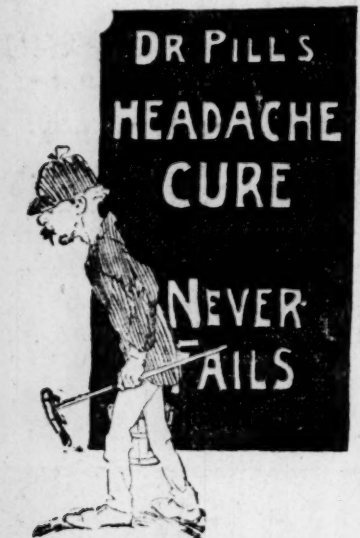
how they will vote in national elections, etc.



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THE RIVAL BILL POSTERS.



MRS. JERKIN PULLS THE WROTH CORD TO LOWER THE CURTAIN.



Another Hundred Years!

IN a few years more we will see the dawn of the Twentieth Century. What wonderful progress has been made in all the arts and trades during the past hundred years! The advance of the engraving and printing arts has been marked by many signal triumphs: the advent of fast perfecting presses, mechanical type-setting, photo-engraving, and many pieces of marvelous, almost lifelike machinery, which duplicate the handiwork of the skilled artisan with wonderful rapidity—all of recent years. While every printing-house is not equipped with these time and money savers, in Atlanta is located ONE establishment whose complete and up-to-date outfit and expert workmen enable it to produce the finest printing, binding and engraving at a much smaller cost than its competitors. The Foote & Davies Company know HOW to do the best and have the temerity to assert that they DO the best. The time has gone by when mere prestige of past success is any indication of superiority. The young, enterprising printers, with their new fast machinery, turn out better work and get it out quicker and with less expense than the old, slow, behind-the-times competitors. It is to your interest to patronize the best. No business man can afford to place an order for anything in these lines without first getting quotations from The Foote & Davies Co. Publishers, manufacturers, mercantile houses, and every user of printing are invited to inspect the facilities of this establishment.

IN THE THEATRICAL FIRMAMENT.



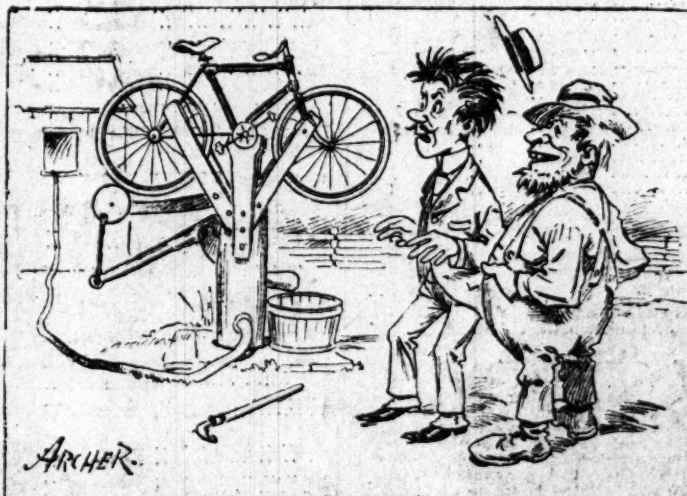
Camille—Is Mr. Footlights still starring?
Armond—Not exactly. He's playing the moon in the night scene now.

MINUS THE STONE.



Jeweler—Why do you want the diamond removed from this ring? It's an exquisite stone.
Miss Sweetly—Well, I've broken my engagement with Mr. Hardcash, and it's against my principles to keep the ring.

A PARENTAL PROVISION.



1—Son (from college)—Well, dad, did you hear how I beat all at the boys riding the bicycle?
Farmer Hoen—Yesin deed. Jus' com back yer, an' see how I've arranged fer yer ter continue trainin'.



And—I wonder why women are called grass widows?
She—You don't hear, they make hay while the sun shines.

2—Yer see, with that arrangement, I won't hafta buy a wheelbarrow ter pump water.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.



Hubby—Duce take such a dull razor. It won't cut a thing.
Dovey—Dull? Why, I sharpened a pencil beautifully with it yesterday.

A TERRIBLE JOB.



Sho De Road—Say, boss, want ter hire a good hustlin' man fer de winter?
Farmer—What kin yer do?
Sho De Road—Well, reckon dat jeh der boy's got would ebout sult me talents.

A BLUNDER.



He—Why doesn't Miss Ann Shent speak to Mr. Brightly?
She—Oh, he sent her a bunch of elder flowers on her birthday.

32
PAGES

VOL. XX

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New

Great

GREA

FOREIGN

FOR DRES

KEEP

IS THE

All-Wool
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Shall Ch
Fench N
Two-tone
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NOVEL

INCLOSING

SLK AN
POTATO
WOOL
BASKET
BROCAL

PLAID

14-Inch a
Fancy Sil
Silk and

Dress, Good

Fashion

Fine Fur

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KEELY'S ! KEELY'S

KEELY'S
News : Items
◆OF◆
Great InterestPOPULAR DRESS GOODS! New Arrivals.
GREAT DISPLAY OF WRAPS! Marked Cheap.
OPENING OF ANTIQUE RUGS! From \$3 to \$50.
LAVISH DISPLAY OF SWELL SILKS! New Effects.
VELVET COATINGS AND VESTINGS! Just Received.
SPECIAL SALE OF FUR NECK THINGS! Really Tempting.

GREAT SALE HIGH GRADE MID-AUTUMN NOVELTIES

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRESS STUFFS.

For Dress Goods

◆KEELY'S◆

IS THE PLACE.

The best informed shoppers tell us that our Dress Goods are a success. Bought right, critically selected and reasonably priced, they are making trade and fame for us, evidenced by large sales.

All-Wool Serge, 36 inches wide—heavy.....	25 Cents
Heather Mixtures, 44 inches wide—Scotch.....	45 Cents
Small Checks Tailor Suitings—all wool.....	49 Cents
French Novelties, dahlia and black—stylish.....	60 Cents
Two-toned 56-Inch Tailorings—imported.....	75 Cents
52-Inch Silk-and-Wool Suitings—iridescent.....	89 Cents
French, German and American—Novelties.....	98 Cents

NOVELTY STUFFS-SUIT LENGTHS

INCLUDING

SILK AND WOOL BROCADES.....
POTATO SACK SUITINGS.....
WOOL AND MOHAIR SAIL CLOTHS.....
BASKET PLAID SKIRTINGS.....
BROCADE PLAID SUITINGS.....

One Dollar

◆TO◆

Two Fifty

A YARD

PLAID SPECIALS—FOR WAISTS.◆

38-Inch all-Wool School Plaids.....	49 Cents
Fancy Silk-Traced German Plaids.....	75 Cents
Silk and Wool Boucle Plaids.....	98 Cents

Dress Goods Novelties Coming In Every Day.

Fashion Favors

Scarfs, Neck Pieces, Boas, Collars,
Collarettes, Head and Tail Clusters
are the jauntiest and most stylish
things on the market for Neckwear

Fine Fur . . .

STONE MARTIN.....	BROOK MINK.....
ELECTRIC SEAL.....	RED FOX.....
SWIFT FOX.....	BROWN LYNX.....

ALL AT KEELY'S FUR COUNTER.

PRISMATIC AND IRIDESCENT SILK GEMS.

For Novelty Silks

◆KEELY'S◆

IS THE CORNER

Our Silk Department is a real
Joy, a Comfort to us, a Pleasure
to our friends and a Delight to
the public. Every correct thing
is found in profusion here. The
Goods are very properly priced.

Just in—New Tinsel Brocades—for Vests.....	\$2.00
The New Blue and Green Grounds—Black Traceries.....	\$1.75
Popular Roman Stripes—Persian Overprinted.....	\$1.50
Black Gros Grain Satin—Brocaded.....	\$1.25
Autumn Printings, Persian Patterns—Taffeta.....	\$1.00
New Prismatic Effects—Overstriped.....	89 Cents
Iridescent Glace Taffetas—All Blendings.....	75 Cents

HIGH NOVELTIES-SILK SKIRTINGS

INCLUDING

DAMASSE FRENCH MOIRE.....
WATERED VELOUR DU NORD.....
DRAWERY DESIGN ANTIQUES.....
BROCHE FIGURED POPLINS.....
BLACK SATIN—COLORED FIGURES.....

One Dollar

◆TO◆

3 Dollars

A YARD

VELVET SPECIALS—FOR COATS.

27-Inch Silk Back Velvets.....	\$2.75
24-Inch High Lustre Velvets.....	\$2.00
New Shadings High Grade Velvets.....	\$1.50

Every Approved Color in Popular Corduroys.

Velveteens for

Swell Waists. . .

The Up-to-Date woman is buying
for Street Waists "Nu Velvets"—
a high finished Velveteen, a sheen
like silk velvet, tough as leather.

MYRTLE.....	CHASSEUR.....
MAGNOLIA.....	OLIVE GREEN.....
MODORE.....	GOBELIN BLUE.....

ONLY 50 CENTS—SILK COUNTER

SELLING OF CLOAKS AND WRAPS GOES ON

Now for Jackets. . .

Kersey and Beaver Jackets—Tans, navies, blacks, half tight-fitting, 4 large buttons, half lined, new sleeves, shield front.....	\$5.00
Kersey and Astrakan Jackets—Assorted colors, velvet-bound seams, shield front, new sleeves, Medici collar.....	\$7.50
Fancy Boucle and Kersey Jackets—Tans, navies, browns, greens blacks, new sleeves, Medici collars, military effects.....	\$10.00
Caterpillar Boucle Jackets—All Braided, military shield front, silk-lined through- out, braid ornaments.....	\$12.50

CLOAKS AND WRAPS

Cape Headquarters. .

Best Seal Plush Capes—Full sweep, Thibet edged medici collars, also Martin, through- out silk lined.....	\$6.00
Genuine Salts Plush Capes—Medici col- lar, edged with Thibet, both collar and front, fancy braid trimmed, silk lined.....	\$7.50
The Bargain Cape of the Lot—Full Mar- tin collar, fur-edged front, cut jet trimmed, changeable lining, full sweep, stylish.....	\$10.00
The Stylish Tail Trimmed Capes—Silk lined, fancy, full fur collars, extra sweep, cut jet trimming.....	\$12.50

Don't You Want
A Tailor Suit?Novelty Covert Cloth Suits—
Silk Serge-lined Jacket, new
sleeves, box front, choker collar,
to wear either buttoned or opened

A RARE BARGAIN FOR THE SUM OF TEN DOLLARS.

Bargains High
Novelty Skirts.Brocaded Satin Skirts; Brocaded
Novelty Skirts, Mohair Skirts—
Lined throughout, velvet bound,
haircloth stiffening—all beauties

THESE GO AT FOUR TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH.

To introduce the new department we will offer Special
Bargains in High Grade Goods, including Axminsters,
Wiltons, Velvets, Ingrains, Tapestries, Body Brussels
and changeable fillings. We call special atten-
tion to our large collections of High Art
Antique Rugs. Are certainly handsomeKEELY'S
◆FOR◆
New Rugs
◆AND◆
Floor Covers.A WORD TO
THE WISEOur season's stock is now on our
counters—fresh, bright, beautiful in
rich assortment. Now is the time to
make your selections, while you
have the best to choose from. Care-
ful buying has made the prices right.When you want to get that Suit,
Hat or Underwear please don't
forgetEiseman & Weil,
3 Whitehall St.Teeth Extracted
Positively
Without PainBy the use of Vitalized Air, the latest and
best anesthetic known to the Medical
profession. EVERYBODY can take it.
Painless extracting, 50c. Warranted
first-class Crowns, Bridges, Fillings and
Plates.Philadelphia Dental Parlors,
26 Whitehall Street.The above is the best collar button in the
market, being made of one piece of gold.
Should any of these buttons, sold by us,
be mashed or broken we will replace it free
of charge.MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS,
31 Whitehall Street.WE'LL DYE FOR YOU
SOUTHERN DYE WORKS
CLEAN & DYE LADIES' & MEN'S CLOTHES
22 & 24 WALTON ST. ATLANTASatzky
The Merchant Tailor,
11 E. Alabama St.STILSON
JEWELRY,
55 Whitehall Street
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing,
Bottom Prices.PREPARE TO MAKE HOME LOOK
CHEERFUL
HAVE YOUR LACE CURTAINS
Beautifully Laundered by the
Trio Steam Laundry
79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Remember also that the TRIO is
giving the Pure Linen Finish to
Laundry work, the recognized
standard of gentility and neatness.
Liberal Commission to Agents in
Other Towns.

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY.

Prices Go Lower!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

WE WILL BEGIN OUR

Cut Price Sale
Monday Morning!Nothing but Real Bargains will be
offered. Come to us with The Cash
and you will take away more goods
than you have ever bought for your
dollar.

A Few Specials.

25c Infants' Merino Vests 9c

18c 10-4 Sheetting will 12c

100 pairs 10-4 white and 50c

35c extra heavy ladies' 15c

Good quality Cotton flannel 5c

10 yards of best quality of 50c

1,500 yards of 7/8c yard 5c

Outing Cloths, in dark colors 35c

50c all-wool Serge, in navy blue 35c

40c linen bosom re-enforced back 29c

25 pieces all-wool ladies' Cloth, 25c

50c yard China Silks, in 39c

25 dozen Cotton Towels 18x36, 10c

44-inch black silk finish 49c

70-inch Skirt Flannel, was 35c

50-inch plain black Brilliantine, 39c

65c Boucles and Jacquards, 42c

\$1.00 yard black Satin Duchesse, 68c

\$1.00 yard two-tone Glaces 75c

39c yard broken Plaids, in pretty 25c

50 dozen Men's Half Hose and 25c

\$2.75 Cloth Capes, cut \$1.98

\$12.50 new style Jack- \$7.90

\$7.50 Plush Capes, well made 5c

Agate Buttons, per card 5c

Wire Hair Pins—1 dozen 2c

Belting 5c

Good Cotton Elastic 5c

Good Bone Casing 2c

Good Bone Casing 2c

Good Bone Casing 2c

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Good Bone Casing 2c

Good Bone Casing 2c

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Good Bone Casing 2c

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Good Bone Casing 2c

Good Bone Casing 2c

Good Bone Casing 2c

Fur-trimmed Cloth Cape; \$8.00
was the price; they go
Monday at..... \$4.98

Dress Skirts.

\$3.25 Serge Skirts, well made,
lined and velveteen
bound for..... \$2.00\$4.00 all-wool Serge Skirt, has
no equal at this
price..... \$2.50\$6.50 black Brocaded Skirt, all
wool, stylishly made, well lined
and stiffened with Rustle lining
and interlined with Fl-
ber Chamols, for..... \$4.50

House Wrappers.

Best quality of Outing
Wrappers..... \$1.50

Good quality of Gingham 59c

Calico Wrappers, made of
best of calicoes..... 75c

Dress Linings

and Findings

Best of Skirt Lining..... 3c

Good Silesia..... 10c

Fiber Chamols..... 15c

Linen Canvas..... 12c

Barred or plain Crenoline..... 7c

Rustle or Morine Linings..... 8c

Wiggin..... 8c

Drilling..... 6c

Grass Cloth..... 7c

2 dozen plain Hooks and Eyes..... 2c

2 dozen patent Hooks and 4c

Eyes..... 5c

Whale Bones—dozen..... 5c

Good Bone Casing..... 2c

Wire Hair Pins—1 dozen 2c

Belting..... 5c

Good Cotton Elastic..... 5c

Agate Buttons, per card..... 5c

Don't miss this sale—come to us for
Bargains and we will not disappoint
you.

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY,

74 & 76 Whitehall Street.

BOUND, THEN KILLED

Negro Officer Murders a White Man in a Brutal Manner.

MAN'S HANDS WERE BOUND

Deputy Sheriff Drives His Horse Into Woods To Slay Him.

FIVE BULLETS IN HIS HEAD AND BREAST

Assassin Now in Jail While His Victim's Money Cannot Be Found. Anderson's Dying Statement.

Selma, Ala., October 24.—(Special).—A horrible murder was committed near Benton, in Lowndes county, yesterday.

Isham Bell, a negro deputy sheriff, was sent by Sheriff Haynes from Haynesville, the county seat, to arrest Jim Anderson, a white renter on the Robinson plantation, for a trivial offense. The arrest was effected without resistance and after the prisoner's hands were securely tied behind him the journey back to Haynesville was commenced, the prisoner walking and the deputy sheriff riding a mule.

A negro man and two women who happened along the road the prisoner and deputy traveled found the prisoner dying on the roadside and saw Bell disappearing around a bend in the road. The prisoner was still bound. He regained consciousness before he died and told the negroes that he had asked Bell, soon after leaving home, to allow him to return and leave \$5 which he had in his pocket with his wife. The request was refused and he was reaching the spot where he was found Bell ordered him to turn into a path which led into the heart of a swamp. Fearing foul play he refused to go, whereupon Bell shot him.

The wounded man had five pistol-shot wounds in his head and breast. He died soon after making the statement. The money which is known to have been in his possession was missing.

Bell was arrested and jailed. He claims that Anderson's friends tried to mob him and release the prisoner, and that he shot him to thwart their purpose.

HE DIED OF HEART FAILURE.

MARTIN D. SIBERT PASSES AWAY IN BIRMINGHAM.

Prominent and Promising Young Attorney Submits to an Operation for Throat Trouble.

Gadsden, Ala., October 24.—(Special).—The remains of Martin D. Sibert were brought home today from Birmingham, where he had gone a few days ago to be treated for a peculiar throat trouble by which he almost entirely lost his voice.

He died at Davis's infirmary in Birmingham at 3 o'clock this morning. An operation had been performed on his throat, from the effect of which he sank, but the specialist treating him said that the immediate cause of death was heart failure. He was a member of the bar here.

Mr. Sibert, being one of Gadsden's wealthiest merchants. He was also formerly editor of the Gadsden Tribune. He was twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death.

NOT A POLITICIAN,

But He Has Kept His Eyes Open and Talks of What He Has Seen.

Ed Jack came in yesterday, and in the intervals between his talks for Bryan, Reed's success this year, he told of political conditions as he finds them throughout the country.

"We have been surprised," said he, "at the fact that we have been able to do an excellent business despite the election excitement. The only real excitement which I have seen so far in Texas is the election. We have been in Indiana and Ohio, and while, of course, there is a very deep interest, and every man you see is talking politics, still it has not injured the theatrical business as I had expected it would. Ordinarily we look for very bad times when the presidential election is on."

SPER AS AN AUTHOR.

His Pen Is Directed Against the Public Prisons.

J. A. Speer, the man who reported the city stockade to the council recently, is evidently a success at one thing, and that one thing is writing.

Speer is a white man about twenty-eight years old. Recently it was he "wrote up" what purported to be the true condition of the city stockade, and in his long sensational article he pictured the stockade as being an earthly hell. So great was the stir the article caused that a special committee of the council was appointed which visited the stockade and reported upon its condition. They found that Speer's article was a fake and so reported.

Now that the newspaper fable is in jail on a serious charge, Speer has been attempting to do more faking in his line. Since he has been in jail he has constantly been finding fault with the jailer and assistants, just because they didn't provide a paltry meal for him. A few days ago he wrote a scurrilous article about the management of the jail and tried to get a paper to publish it. In his article Speer makes serious charges against the assistants of Jailer Eubanks and the jailer himself, but when brought face to face with them denies that the statements are true.

The prisoners all say that Speer wilfully misrepresented things at the jail; that the treatment of Jailer Eubanks and his assistants is as good as could be expected, and that no favoritism is shown. They all regard Speer as a faker and refuse to have anything to do with him.

SILVER SHOES FOR JOHNSTON.

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SHOWS ORIGINALITY.

Alabama's Governor-Elect To Stand Upon Silver Presented by a School When Inaugurated.

Normal, Ala., October 24.—(Special).—The governor-elect of Alabama will stand on a real silver foundation on the day of his inauguration.

The State Normal and Industrial school at Normal, near Huntsville, has just manufactured and sent to Governor-Elect Joseph F. Johnston, the silver shoe leader in Alabama, a handsome pair of patent leather shoes to be worn by him on the day of his inauguration. President Council wrote to Colonel Johnston and has received the following reply:

"I shall be proud to wear the shoes when inaugurated and proud to know that they are the handiwork of young men who are being prepared for the struggles of life in an institution founded and aided by our state. A good understanding is better than much wealth, and I trust that the State Normal will start me off so that my feet shall not wander into strange paths, but turning neither to the right nor left, pursue the course that is good for all the people without regard to race, color or previous condition."

The shoes are handsomely finished, having beautifully designed silver heel plates. On the solid silver heel plates are carved horseshoes. In the horseshoe of the left plate are the words:

"Made and presented to his excellency, Joseph F. Johnston, governor of Alabama, by the State Normal and Industrial school, Normal, Ala."

In the horseshoe of the right plate is

FULL ACCOUNT IS GIVEN

Correct Statement of the Insurance

Now First Published.

THE COMPANIES MAY DECIDE TO CONTEST

Mr. Delbridge's Brother Says That He Has Not Received Any Notice From the Insurance Men.

None of the insurance companies in which Mr. T. J. Delbridge had policies have yet paid the amounts for which the policies call. It was at first thought that the insurance companies in which he had his life insured would pay the policies without contest, and it is not known whether they will be paid or be contested.

Only one company has so far stated that the policy against it would be paid. That company is the New York Life. It is said that its agent here has said he will pay the amount.

The correct amount of insurance carried by Tom Delbridge on his life at the time



MUSCOGEE COUNTY'S HANDSOME NEW COURTHOUSE

The above picture shows the new courthouse and city hall, which has just been accepted from the contractors by the Columbus and Muscogee county authorities. The building is one of the handsomest in the state. It was built from the plans of Messrs. Andrew T. Bryan & Co., the Atlanta architects, and is a strong testimonial to the architectural skill and artistic taste of Mr. Bryan and his associates.

of his death has never yet been known and is now published for the first time.

The total amount is \$88,000, and is placed as follows:

Connecticut Mutual, \$2,000; Royal Union Mutual, \$10,000; Preferred Accident, \$5,000; New York Life, \$10,000; National Union Benefit, \$5,000; Order Golden Chain, \$5,000; Royal Aetna, \$5,000; Connecticut Indemnity, \$5,000; Mutual Life, \$10,000; Home Forum, \$5,000; German-American Mutual, \$5,000; Aetna Life (accident), \$5,000; Covenant Mutual Life, \$5,000. Total, \$88,000.

This is the exact amount of insurance carried by Mr. Delbridge. The dates of the policies could not be obtained, but Mr. Charles Delbridge, a brother of Tom Delbridge, states that some of the policies were taken out a short time prior to his death.

It is a fact that the insurance companies have not paid the policies against them, and gives cause for rumors and statements to the effect that they will contest the payment.

Mr. Charles Delbridge was asked about the matter yesterday and states that he has been officially notified by any of the companies that they will contest the payment of the policies.

"Though I have received no official notice in regard to the contesting of the policies or in regard to the paying of them, I have heard that four of the companies will contest the payment. Which four it is I am not able to say, but I have been told that these four would unite forces in the contest and make an attempt to get other companies to join them. What companies will pay the policies I do not know. As yet official notice to that effect has been given by none of them. The agent of the National Union Benefit Life Insurance Company has been notified that the four I have mentioned will most likely do so. They will likely unite forces and fight in that way."

THE KAISER'S FAMILY TREE.

A Chart That Traces His Lineage Over 2,000 Years.

From The New York Journal.

The most remarkable example of German perseverance and plodding that has been furnished the public for a long time is a chart of the genealogy of the present emperor of the fatherland. It was compiled by a German editor out of compliment to his ruler, and issued as a supplement to his paper. As an example of patience and steady, slow plodding, it is a wonder. And a family tree, it is what the Soversy boy would call "a peach."

Contrary to the usual form of ancestral trees, it is not arranged in the form of a parent trunk and its branches, but in a series of circles. The outside circle is three feet in diameter. The inner one gives the emperor's father and mother. The next circle shows his father's father and mother, the next of his father's father's father and mother, and so on to the tenth generation. The chart is the middle part of the fourteenth century.

The chart shows that he is related to almost every royal house in Europe that has ever enjoyed power. Through his grandmother, he is related to the British royal family. On his father's side he goes back into the Dutch royal family. Frustia, Austria and others of the royal families of Europe are included in the list. The entire number of ancestors which Kaiser Wilhelm has set forth in the chart is 2,008. To get all of the information required for the completion of the chart has taken the time of several men for four or five years. The imperial archives probably furnished most of the information, but to go over it all was an arduous task.

His majesty has what is probably the most extensive family tree on record. The famed genealogical tree of Queen Victoria does not approach it in magnitude.

Forecast for Sunday.

Washington, October 24.—For western Florida: Fair and slightly cooler; northerly winds.

For Alabama, Mississippi: Fair, northerly winds.

Eastern Texas: Fair; northerly winds, becoming variable; warmer, followed by a heavy rain.

Georgia: Fair; easterly winds, followed by fair; northerly winds; cooler in the northern portions.

For Arkansas: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

Missouri and Kentucky: Fair weather, slightly warmer; light variable winds.

MONEY NOT PAID

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For Arkansas: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

Missouri and Kentucky: Fair weather, slightly warmer; light variable winds.

SHE HAS A DEEP SEA REGISTER

DAUNTLESS NOW HAS THE RIGHT

TO GO INTO FOREIGN WATERS.

Some Papers Are Made for Coastwise

Work Only, While Others Allow More Latitude.

Brundage, Ga., October 24.—(Special).—

In an interview on the Dauntless case, her owner, Mr. W. A. Blaine, said:

"She had given up coasting papers and had a deep sea register."

To a layman this is unintelligible. A similar claim was not made at the time of her seizure in Brunswick, because she was then sailing under coasting papers. The papers consist of an "enrollment" and "license."

The enrollment to a vessel is practically a deed to it. It gives first the official number and letters of a vessel as named by the bureau of navigation, which is recorded in the department books. Next follows the names of those owning shares, with each share properly placed from, or more plainly speaking, the port in which the largest number of shares are held. This is followed by a technical description of the vessel, its length, depth, etc. The license always accompanies the enrollment, but is only good for one year from date of issue. It must then be surrendered under penalty of a fine. Each time a change of master occurs it must be indorsed on the back of the license under penalty for neglect for any "coasting trade." It is the power of the master of the vessel, name of vessel, number of tons capacity, and is accompanied

TO SET HIS LAST DAY

Judge Butt Will Again Pronounce Death

Sentence on Ryder.

SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER

Prisoner Will Be Taken to Talbotton

To Hear His Doom.

ATTORNEYS WILL FIGHT FOR A NEW TRIAL

Assassin of Miss Owen Will Once

More Listen to the Court Fix

His Length of Life.

Columbus, Ga., October 24.—(Special).—Dr. W. L. Ryder, the slayer of Miss Callie Emma Owen, will be re-sentenced on November 23.

When Dr. Ryder was sentenced at Talbotton at the conclusion of his memorable trial, one of the most remarkable in the history of Georgia, a curious mistake was committed. The prisoner was sentenced to hang on the 18th day of January. The law provides, however, that not more than sixty days shall elapse between the date of the sentence and the execution, so, accordingly, it soon became known that Judge Butt would have to re-sentence the prisoner, as as to hearing the day for the execution within the limit set by law.

Judge Butt has set November 23 as the day for re-sentencing. The prisoner will be "carried" to Talbotton, the scene of the crime, where Judge Butt will re-sentence him.

The motion for a new trial in the Ryder case will be argued before Judge Butt on the 25th inst. on November 23. Ryder's attorneys will make a determined fight for a new trial.

ANTONE, THE FIRST BORN.

One of the Queer Freaks of California.

From The San Francisco Call.

Along the shores of Petaluma creek are more homes of hermits, tramps, cranks, etc., than in any other part of California. From the mouth of the creek, all the way up to the little city bearing its name, any number of queer individuals can be found. The cause for this is somewhat hard to discover, but most likely lies in the fact that the shores of the creek are not built up, and as a consequence the cranks are left to themselves, says The San Francisco Call.

Antone the First Born, as he calls himself, is one of the social leaders of the colony. He is a fakir of the old school, and strange as it may seem, he makes a living out of it. He is a fortune-teller, and also claims that his business is legitimate, and has been recognized by civilization for 10,000 years.

According to Antone's own story, he does a good business and a large amount of good in the world. But his fellow-cranks are not his "clients." Not they. They have no sense. It is the poor, half-witted men, filled with the superstitions of the south of Europe, who patronize Antone the First Born.

As Antone's customers cannot easily come to him he goes to them at the little settlements along the bay shore. During the day he receives calls from those who want his advice, and at night he consults the oracle and gives an answer the next day. All the time he is busy with his business, and he is very busy. He has a long black beard, and a long black robe with many pockets. He wears a long black robe with many pockets. He wears a long black robe with many pockets.

Address of the Prohibition Party

The Christian Voters of Georgia.

Dear Brethren:

Whether prohibition should be made a political issue is not now an open question. If you think it should not be made a party issue, then, whatever else you may be, you cannot be democrats; for the democratic party made it a political issue by declaring against it in its platform in 1896, and ever since by referring to the platform of the other parties and the utterances of the presidential candidates on the vital question, you will at once see that the question for a voter is not whether prohibition should be a political issue, but whether, since the other parties have forced it into politics and taken the wrong position on the subject, you will vote for or against your convictions.

The other parties have made prohibition a political issue for the reason that under our system of government no policy can be embodied in legislation except through party action. Desiring, in the interest of brevity, to defeat prohibition, they knew the only safe and effective method was to pledge their parties against it. We are taught by their conduct, if we did not know otherwise, that there is no way to carry out our great principle of prohibition except through party action; and this must be done either by a party originally committed to it or else by the prohibitionists deserting the other parties that oppose prohibition and voting together in sufficient numbers to force one or both of the greater parties to espouse our principle, embody it in law and then secure its enforcement.

It is true that the financial issue is the one over which the parties in this campaign are waging the principal contest; but the precise question for the conscience of the Christian voter is this:

Can I afford for the sake of expressing an opinion by my vote on the financial question, to vote against a moral principle?

We can see how voters for the sake of party organization can afford to subordinate their convictions on financial issues, as many voters are doing, but how can Christian citizens subordinate their moral convictions to party names or organizations or financial issues?

If a question of right and wrong is involved it makes no difference whether our principles will prevail in this election or not. If all the favor prohibition, and yet who are failing to vote for the prohibition candidate because he cannot be elected, would cast their votes for him he would be elected. Those who favor his principles and platform and who might elect him by their votes should not refuse to vote for him upon the ground that their own refusal prevents his election. Let us rally to his support. We can at least elect the issue of prohibition into national attention and prominence by so voting to the nation that there are hundreds of thousands of voters who are ready to stand by the principles of prohibition even at the cost of leaving their former parties.

Our standard bearers of elections on our ticket command the highest respect of the nation and the state. Mr. Levering is the leading Baptist layman of the south, noted for philanthropy, benevolence and all good works as well as great ability and success in business.

He is the first southern man ever nominated since the war by any political party for the high office of president. His nomination was principally made by northern and western prohibitionists, who for the sake of devotion to prohibition have deserted the ranks of their old party (the republican) and whom we ought to meet at least half way in the patriotic effort to exalt the principle of prohibition to its true place in national attention.

DAUNTLESS IS IN QUARANTINE.

Tug Will Undergo Fumigation for the

Next Week Near Jacksonville.

Washington, D. C., October 24.—The steam tug Dauntless, which has been suspected of harboring yellow fever, is now being detained at Jacksonville, Fla., has been sent to the quarantine station, seven miles down the river, for fumigation. She will remain there for seven days.

A FINE ARTIST.

Beautiful Work in Photography.

There is no artist in Atlanta whose work receives more favorable comment than Mr. Kuhn's. His 2 1/2 Whitehall. His patrons are numbered among the best people in the city. Mr. Kuhn's work is always up to date; his latest novelty are the beautiful souvenir pictures which he gives free with every dozen cabinet photos.

The Finest Library

At the Capital City Stables, Corner Hunter

and Forestry streets; new rubber tire carriages and new buggies and extra good driving horses at telephone 72.

CHARLES S. THOMAS, Manager.

THE PASSING THROUG.

The candidates who are thronging the Kimball's lobby these days find "material" very scarce. New members are few and far between and a senator or representative who falls among the candidates for senator and judge is as popular as a pretty girl at a prom.

Yesterday the boys introduced Moses Wright, of Rome, to a stranger, the latter being presented as "Mr. Black, of Sumter." Mr. Wright proceeded to work on the supposed Mr. Black. At first the latter was not inclined to commit himself, but after ten minutes' talk began to warm up to the gentleman from Floyd. Finally, when it came to a point where he had to say "yes" or "no," "Mr. Black" remarked: "Mr. Wright, I like you and will say to you frankly that I would vote for you if I were a member of the legislature, but I am not."

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The lawyers of Thomasville presented Judge John S. Candler, of Atlanta, with a set of silver forks and pearl-handled knives Thursday night. Judge Candler was holding court in Thomas for Judge Hensell. The docket was long and there were some important cases, among them the trial of the murder of a woman. The members of the Thomas county association appreciated Judge Candler's work and as an evidence of their esteem presented him with the silver. The presentation was made by Mr. C. M. Smith. Thursday was the judge's thirty-fourth birthday and the remembrance had a double significance.

Judge Candler has held court in a number of Georgia counties, some in the Southern and others in the Southwest circuit. When he was in Albany he received a great deal of attention in a social way.

Hon. F. G. DuBignon, ex-president of the state senate, is at the Kimball. He has gone into the fight for senator of the Eastern circuit and is working hard for W. W. Osborne. Mr. Osborne read law in his office when Mr. DuBignon was duBignon & Fraser. Mr. DuBignon resigned the senatorship when he was elected to the senate and his partner, Mr. Fraser, was elected to succeed him. Four years ago Mr. Osborne, then a member of the house from Chatham, was supporting Mr. Fraser against Mr. DuBignon's candidate, Mr. Rockwell. Now Mr. Osborne is opposing Mr. Fraser for reelection. Verily, politics in Chatham is a study.

Judge Howell Cobb, of Athens, was here yesterday on a visit to his son, Colonel T. R. Cobb.

Solicitor General James DuPre, of the Southern circuit, came in last night and he will remain to look after his candidacy for reelection. He was engaged last week in the courts and could not get off until the last day. The race for solicitor in the Southern is triangular.

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WILL BEAR HIM HOME TO REST

Judge Crisp's Remains Will Be Taken to Americus Today.

FUNERAL OCCURS AT 3:30 GEN. EVANS TO CONDUCT IT

Body Lay In State at the Capitol Yesterday and Last Night.

THOUSANDS VIEWED HIS FACE MANY MOURN STATE'S LOSS

Judge Crisp's Remains Will Be Placed on a Special Car at 7:30 O'clock This Morning and Taken to His Home City for Interment.

This morning at 7:30 o'clock the remains of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Georgia's dead statesman, will be taken to Americus, where they will be buried with fitting ceremony this afternoon.

The quiet and beautiful little city in which Judge Crisp lived many years will open its gates and receive the still, dead body in sorrow. The welcome will be a tender one, and the people will then fully realize that there is within the city all that is left of one of her most famous citizens, one of the state's leaders and a man who was admired by the nation.

The funeral train will leave Atlanta at 1:30 o'clock. The route selected is via the Central railroad to Macon and thence to Americus, arriving in the latter city at about 1:30 o'clock.

The casket containing the body of Judge Crisp will be placed in a special car, in which will travel the family, relatives and a few close friends of the dead man.

Following the funeral car will be a special car for the citizens, officials and friends of the dead who will follow the body to its last resting place.

At the Methodist church in Americus the funeral sermon will be preached by General Clement A. Evans. The exercises will be appropriate, and tender tribute will be paid to the deceased. General Evans will officiate at the request of Judge Crisp's family.

Will Be a Sad Homecoming.

Quite a delegation of citizens will go to Americus to witness the burial of the distinguished man, and all Americus will turn out to pay honor to her dead citizen.

It will be a sad day for the people of that thriving little city, who are shocked by the news of Judge Crisp's death, the people thinking that the great jurist would return to them in his former good health and manhood. Stricken down away from home and out of the presence of his immediate neighbors, it will be a sad homecoming to them to receive the dead body of their admired citizen.

An Atlanta Escort.

An escort of prominent citizens will accompany the remains of Judge Crisp to Americus this morning. Governor Atkinson yesterday named the following honorary escort to go down to Americus with the remains:

E. F. Black, J. H. Lumpkin, Porter King, F. C. Smith, J. D. Berry, J. S. Candler, W. T. Newman, C. A. Collier, L. E. Blackley, E. P. Howell, John B. Goodwin, John L. Hopkins, A. J. Cobb, Joe A. James, John L. Hall, Dupont Guerry, Macon; John L. Rose, Macon; W. H. Felton, Macon; J. T. Harris, Macon.

A military escort will also accompany the remains. It will be composed of the following officers:

Lieutenant Colonel Park Woodward, Major Kendrick, Major Cleveland Wilcox, Captain Joe Nash, Captain Clarence Everett, Captain Masser, Lieutenant Ripley, Lieutenant Hill, Lieutenant Alfred, Lieutenant Marbut, Lieutenant Parker, Lieutenant Summers, Adjutant George S. Lowman.

Governor Atkinson yesterday wired to Americus ordering out the Americus Light Infantry, Company F, Second Regiment. The company will be at the depot to meet the train.

The Griffin Rifles and the Barnesville Blues will pay a neat tribute to the dead statesman. As the remains pass through those cities this morning the companies will be at the depot and will salute. They were ordered to turn out by Adjutant Lowman yesterday afternoon and their presence at the depots will be an impressive feature of the trip today.

The day in Atlanta with the dead was one of sorrow to the people of the city and the departure of the body this morning will take from Atlanta the remains of one whom she considered as one of her own citizens, a citizen of the state, welcome always. Judge Crisp was beloved here as in Americus, and no section of the state will regret his loss more sincerely. But for the short hour of the departure it is certain that a throng of people would assemble at the depot this morning to see the body

safely depart, and as it is many will be there.

Thousands Viewed the Body.

The people of the city paid tribute to the dead lying in state at the capitol yesterday. Thousands viewed the body during the day and last night until 9 o'clock. The casket was placed in the center of the rotunda and it was watched over by detachments of military during the day and last night. At 9 o'clock last night the doors of the statehouse were closed to the public and only the sentinels remained with the body.

At 6:45 o'clock this morning the active palbearers will assemble at the capitol and will remove the body to the funeral hearse. An escort of citizens and officials will accompany the remains to the depot, where the casket will be placed in the private car of Mr. J. R. B. Thompson, of the Southern railroad, who tendered the use

acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Crisp.

All day long a continuous string of people wended their way to and from the capitol.

The remains were carefully guarded by a detachment of military and every honor that could be bestowed upon the dead was given. The viewers of the body looked on the casket and face of death with bowed heads and many turned from the sad sight with tears in their eyes. The earnest tributes paid to the dead statesman at his coffin were from the hearts of the people and few men have inspired such expressions of admiring love even in death.

The casket containing the body will be stationed in the rotunda of the big building, immediately under the towering dome on which rests the flag of the state at halfmast. As if itself paying silent tribute, the color flag waved gently in the breeze

Atlanta's Tribute to the Honored Dead.

Honorary Escort Conducting the Remains of the Late Hon. Charles F. Crisp to the Capitol.



of the car to the members of Judge Crisp's family yesterday.

The immediate members of the family and friends will go to Americus in the private car and the escort will be furnished another car. The train on the Central will depart at 7:30 o'clock, due to arrive in Macon at 11:30 o'clock, where the funeral party will be met by a delegation of Macon citizens and officials, who will pay tribute to the dead in passing through the city.

The members of the house and senate committees appointed by Governor Atkinson to escort the remains to Americus will meet this morning and travel with the body. It is expected that the congressional committees will join the party in Americus and be present at the burial this afternoon. The Atlanta party will return to Atlanta tonight.

The Assembly Committee.

Governor Atkinson appointed the following members-elect of the senate and house to act as an honorary escort on the part of the general assembly:

Senators—O. B. Stevens, eleventh district; J. R. Van Buren, twenty-first district; C. G. Gray, twenty-third district; E. A. Fierell, twenty-fifth district; A. A. Atkinson, twenty-sixth district; J. D. Kilpatrick, twenty-eighth district; T. D. Stewart, twenty-fourth district; A. C. Blalock, thirty-fifth district; W. W. Turner, thirty-seventh district.

Representatives—John T. Boffeulle, of Bibb; J. R. Nisbet, of Clayton; J. N. Smith, of Crawford; Samuel Rutherford, of Monroe; J. F. Redding, of Pike; J. S. Boynton, of Spalding; T. T. Montfort, of Taylor; H. A. Jenkins, of Putnam; J. H. Felker, of Walton; W. M. Morrison, of DeKalb; E. L. Wright, of Dougherty; T. B. Felder, of Fulton; R. U. Thomson, of Morgan; J. D. Brown, of Pulaski; J. B. Bussey, of Randolph.

CRISP'S REMAINS LIE IN STATE AT THE CAPITOL

Thousands View the Face of the Dead Statesman in the Rotunda—Remains Carried Through the Streets with a Large Escort.

The remains of Georgia's dead statesman, Hon. Charles F. Crisp, lay in state at the capitol yesterday. Thousands of citizens viewed the body during the day. A loving tribute was paid to the memory of the distinguished man.

The cortege was large and impressive. The body was followed to the statehouse by many warm friends of Judge Crisp in life, public officials and admiring associates. The line of march was through the principal streets of the city and hundreds witnessed the progress of the procession.

The body of the ex-speaker was encased in a handsome black silver mounted casket and a profusion of flowers adorned the covering. The open casket permitted a view of the dead, still face of the dead, and the throngs of citizens passed the bier sorrow and regret were depicted on their features.

The wonderful sympathy of the people for the dead, the deep hold upon their affections, was evidenced by the general desire to take a last look at the face of the ex-speaker, and many who only knew him as a public man were as deeply touched as those who had the honor of a personal

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Assistant Tax Collector John Collier, City Clerk John W. Phillips and others.

Members of the Atlanta bar came next. Among those who were in the procession were Judge William T. Newman, Judge John L. Hopkins, Judge Logan E. Blackley, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, B. H. Hill, W. J. Albert, James W. Austin, E. C. Kontz, A. C. King and others.

Judge Logan Blackley and Judge John L. Hopkins walked together, and the two venerable judges were conspicuous in the procession.

The citizens generally followed, among whom were seen Messrs. E. P. Chamberlin, E. P. Howell, W. G. O'bear, Mr. Hamilton Douglas, Mr. Clark Howell, Judge H. E. W. Palmer, Mr. H. H. Cabanis, Colonel Nat Hammond and many others.

The Line of March.

The line of the procession was as follows: Cain street to Peachtree street, Peachtree street to Broad street, Broad street to Alabama street, Alabama street to Whitehall street, Whitehall street to

and from there to the depot this morning was drawn by four splendid animals driven by Mr. Frank M. Stewart.

Several beautiful floral tributes were sent to Dr. Holmes's yesterday, among which was one sent by Mrs. W. V. Atkinson, wife of the governor. The flowers were principally white roses and chrysanthemums.

A NATION'S SYMPATHY EXTENDED TO THE STRICKEN FAMILY

Messages from All Over the Country Come to Mrs. Crisp—Former Colleagues of the Dead Statesman Wire Sympathy.

Not until yesterday was the fact of Judge Crisp's death generally known throughout the country. The sad news shocked the country from end to end. Men who had been in congress with Mr. Crisp, and were time-sworn friends heard of his death without having known that he was even sick. To these it was a sad blow.

From early yesterday morning telegrams of sympathy were received by Mrs. Crisp and her family. They came from all parts of the union and almost every state sent some message of condolence.

Many of the most prominent men in the United States sent messages of sympathy, and a number of the government officials were heard from. Mrs. Crisp has received the sympathy of an entire nation.

Among the telegrams were many from the mayors of different cities throughout the union. Wherever Mr. Crisp was well known the mayor of the city sent the sympathy of the city to his bereaved wife.

Prominent among the messages were some from James K. Jones and Thomas B. Reed. Both of these men were warm personal friends of Mr. Crisp and had been associated with him. Hon. David R. Francis sent his condolence to Mrs. Crisp, as did Joseph C. Sibley, W. H. Selden and W. L. Wilson.

General John B. Gordon telegraphed his sympathies. Mr. Crisp and General Gordon were warm friends, and the shock was a great one to General Gordon. Secretary of War Herbert sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Crisp, as did General J. M. Schofield and Congressman James D. Richardson.

The telegrams received yesterday are as follows:

Chicago, Ill., October 24—Mrs. Charles

F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: My wife and I tender our sincerest sympathies to you in your great bereavement. May God comfort you in your sorrow. Your husband's spotless fame is a rich heritage for his family, and we have our hearts to the hearts of his countrymen. JAMES K. JONES.

Wichita, Kas., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Your loss is the country's loss. I offer you my most respectful sympathy in your affliction. T. B. REED.

Washington, D. C., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Accept my sincere sympathies in the great loss sustained by you and the country. H. A. HERBERT.

Washington, D. C., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: I tender you my heartiest sympathies in your unspeakable bereavement. W. L. WILSON.

Washington, D. C., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Permit me to extend heartfelt condolence in your overwhelming bereavement. In the taking off of your distinguished husband the nation, as well as Georgia, has sustained a great loss. DAVID H. FRANCIS.

Franklin, Pa., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: With profound sorrow I learn of the death of your husband and my friend. His greatness was excelled only by his goodness. All who ever knew him mourn with you and tender their sympathy to you and yours in this great bereavement. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY.

Richmond, Va., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: I sorrow with you in your terrible loss and feel it as deeply as if I were a brother. Virginia mourns with Georgia. May God's grace sustain you. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL.

Cincinnati, O., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Our people learn with deep sorrow of the untimely death of your distinguished husband and tender their sympathy to you and your family our tenderest sympathy. JOHN A. CALDWELL, Mayor.

Washington, D. C., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: You have our deepest sympathy in your sad affliction. W. H. SELDEN.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: I am shocked beyond measure by the death of your illustrious and noble husband. In him I lose a long cherished friend, the country a great statesman, and to his family the loss is irreparable. Accept my heartfelt, profound sympathy. J. B. GORDON.

Keokuk, Ia., October 24—Mrs. Charles

F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Mrs. Schofield and I beg you to accept our deepest sympathy in your great sorrow. J. M. SCHOFIELD.

Dallas, Tex., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: No man in the nation sympathizes with you more deeply than I, and in this my wife joins me. J. W. BAILEY.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: I tender to yourself, Charles and the entire family my deepest and most sincere sympathy in your great affliction. JAMES D. RICHARDSON.

Washington, D. C., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Mrs. Clements joins in expressing our deep sympathy for you and your family in this great affliction. J. C. CLEMENTS.

New York, October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Please accept my sincere sympathy in your great bereavement. The country has lost a statesman of integrity, fidelity and ability. S. V. WHITE.

Asheville, N. C., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Accept for my people their heartfelt sympathy in this your sore bereavement. WILLIAM J. COCKE, Mayor.

Newman, Ga., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: In your husband's death our country has lost one of her greatest statesmen and I have lost the best friend I ever had. My best love and sympathy are yours. MARY GUINN.

Birmingham, Ala., October 24—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: I extend my heartfelt sympathy to your military and family. FENWICK YOUNG.

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Greeting of Sorrowing Citizens Held and the Sad Arrangements Perfected for the Reception of the Body.

Americus, Ga., October 24—(Special.)—A meeting of the citizens of Americus was held here today for the purpose of taking suitable action upon the death of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, and perfecting arrangements for the ceremonies Sunday.

Mayor Hixon presided at the mass meeting, the exercises being opened with fervent prayer by Rev. John B. Turpin, pastor of the First Baptist church.

A committee of ten prominent citizens was appointed to prepare resolutions, while other committees made necessary arrangements for the funeral. Mayor Hixon at once issued his proclamation, ordering all public buildings draped in mourning, and requesting that all buildings along the line of the funeral procession be draped likewise.

A committee of fifty prominent citizens was appointed to go to Macon Sunday morning and accompany the remains to Americus. Mayor Hixon has wired invitations to officials and citizens of every town in the third congressional district to attend the obsequies, and hundreds will come from every section of Georgia.

The funeral cortege will be met on arrival from Atlanta by civil or military organizations, and to the tolling of every bell in the city the casket will be borne to the First Methodist church, where the funeral services will be held. The Americus bar held a meeting this afternoon and appointed a committee of eight members to go to Macon and accompany the remains here.

The colored people of Americus share grief of others in the death of Judge Crisp, by whom he was greatly beloved. A very largely attended meeting of the best colored citizens was held this afternoon, and resolutions suitable to the occasion were adopted.

Captain Malcolm B. Council has been made marshal of the day and will direct arrangements. The Americus Light Infantry and Sumter Camp confederate veterans will occupy positions in line of the march. The several meetings of the citizens, civic bodies and other organizations today attest in a manner how keenly Americus feels the loss she has sustained in the death of Judge Crisp.

Will Honor His Memory.

Macon, Ga., October 24—Messrs. W. M. Hawkes, D. F. Davenport, W. H. Fish, J. B. Hudson and E. A. Hawkins, all prominent citizens of Americus and personal friends of Judge Crisp, passed through Macon this morning en route to Atlanta to escort the remains here to Americus.

When Judge Crisp's remains reach Macon tomorrow morning they will be met at the union depot by a large number of his friends and committee members of the Macon Bar Association. A meeting was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the superior court room for the purpose of taking suitable action in regard to the death of the great ex-speaker. The meeting was largely attended by members of the bar and friends and admirers of Judge Crisp. Several short talks were made and much feeling was expressed.

Resolutions of Regret.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the Fulton Club:

Resolved, That the Fulton Club of Atlanta has heard with the deepest sorrow of the death of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, in his death the republic loses one of its most illustrious and loyal citizens, the commonwealth of Georgia an unselfish patriot and loving son, and the people of the south a champion and defender, brave, honest and true. A prince, indeed, has this day fallen in Israel, and all the people mourn. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the press and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

SAM W. WILKES, President. JOSEPH T. WILEY, Secretary.

Teachers' Class Takes Action.

The teachers of the public schools deplore the death of ex-Speaker Crisp. At a meeting of the normal class yesterday morning a committee was appointed to draft an appropriate letter to Mrs. Crisp, and during the day the following letter was mailed to the wife of the dead statesman at Americus:

Atlanta, Ga., October 24, 1896.—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Americus, Ga.: The teachers of Atlanta desire to express their sorrow at the calamity which has befallen the people of our state, the south and the entire nation, the death of the distinguished Georgian, Charles F. Crisp.

In his death we feel that the educational as well as the political interests of the state have suffered a severe loss.

As speaker of the house of representatives in position second only to that of president, he fulfilled his duties in a noble and conscientious manner, and he won for himself the respect and admiration of all classes of the American people.

We deplore his death as a grievous loss to his family, state and country, and extend our profound sympathy to his bereaved wife and children.

RESERVANT, E. E. WEST, M. L. BERTMAN, Committee.

Words of Appreciation.

For the many telegrams which have been received by the family of Judge Crisp and for the many acts of kindness which have been shown them, Mr. Charles F. Crisp desires to express his appreciation and thanks as well as those of the rest of the family.

So many telegrams, replete with expressions of condolence and sorrow, have been received by Mrs. Crisp and the remainder of the great statesman's family, that it would be an impossible undertaking to answer them all, and this method is, therefore, made use of to assure the senders of the telegrams and other kind letters addressed to the bereaved family that their grateful kindness is appreciated and will not be forgotten.

him. We cannot tell you how deeply we feel for you, Lolla, Charley, Bertha and Fred. I have feared with sadness for more than a year this calamity. Now that the blow has fallen, we offer you all that God in His wisdom permits poor human nature to offer—the tenderest sympathies of our hearts. GEORGET BARNES.

Americus, Ga., October 24—Fred Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: I offer my heartfelt sympathy. Your loss is the nation's loss. ROBERT E. LEE.

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THEIR MONEY

Creditors Ask for a Receiver for Freeman Jewelry Co.

CLAIM OF FRAUD IS MADE

Sensational Charges Are Brought Against Mr. J. C. Freeman.

SAID TO HAVE PAWNED MANY DIAMONDS

Judge Lumpkin Grants a Temporary Restraining Order and Sets the Case for a Hearing—Will Be Heard on October 31st.

A bill was filed in the superior court yesterday against the Freeman Jewelry Company and others in which a number of startling and sensational allegations are made by creditors.

A few minutes after the legal paper was filed yesterday morning it was presented to Judge Lumpkin. The creditors asked for the appointment of a receiver and an injunction against the stockholders of the company. Judge Lumpkin granted a temporary restraining order, stopping the sale of goods that has been in progress for several days, and set the case for a hearing before him in chambers on October 31st.

The petition is brought by the following creditors: Riker Brothers, J. F. Frabley & Co., Meriden Britannia Company, Wood & Hughes, Wendell Manufacturing Company, Elbert & Co., Enos Richardson & Co., William L. Bachrach, Louis Kaufman & Co., Wallace & Sons, Manufacturing Company, Ungar Bros., and Adolph Rosenthal. The bill is directed against the Freeman Jewelry Company, James T. Anderson, J. C. Freeman, Mrs. J. C. Freeman and R. J. Lowry. The plaintiffs are represented by Attorney Robert Zehner.

After setting out the amounts due the creditors and the date of the invoices, with a description of the goods, the bill makes some very spicy allegations which are based upon belief and information, and a number of affidavits, copies of notes and other exhibits are attached to the paper.

On March 28, 1936, Mr. Adolph Rosenthal declares he shipped the Freeman Jewelry Company an invoice of merchandise upon consignment, the title to which was not to pass to the company until a settlement in cash had been made. Mr. Rosenthal claims a portion of this consignment is now in the possession of the Freeman Jewelry Company and that the debt is not in any way secured. Rosenthal charges that Mr. Freeman knew that the company was insolvent at the time the goods were ordered and the shipment made. He alleges in information and belief that the Freeman Jewelry Company had no reasonable way in which to pay for the goods and that they were ordered with the intention of never paying for them.

The bill states that although Mr. Anderson claims to have purchased the business and stock of merchandise on bill of sale, Freeman was a member, and in fact record in the clerk's office. It is claimed that much of the stock sold by Rosenthal is now in the Whitehall street storehouse and will be sold at retail unless the court intervenes for the protection of the plaintiffs in this bill. It is claimed that Anderson is not a jeweler, and that he bought the stock of goods, as he did, with the purpose of selling it at a profit. It is also charged that this action was taken only to hinder and defraud the creditors.

Paragraph 20 of the bill declares that the Freeman Jewelry Company is totally insolvent, and has no property subject to an execution whereby the plaintiffs can recover the amount of their claims.

Charged Freeman With Fraud. The sensational allegations in regard to Mr. Freeman are set forth in paragraph 31 of the petition, and he is charged by his creditors with having taken diamonds from the store and pawning them with various parties without charging him with the value of the stones.

The allegations charging fraud are stated as follows: "It is alleged on information and belief that after the failure of Freeman & Bankshaw, several years ago, of which firm said Freeman was a member, the defendant corporation was organized by said Freeman, his wife, said R. J. Lowry and a few other relatives for the purpose of selling said Freeman to again go into business.

"Since then a large part of the assets and capital of the defendant company has been ruthlessly squandered by said J. C. Freeman. He was permitted to largely overdraw his salary, and at various times to have taken from the store in said store various and sundry articles of jewelry of great value without charging himself therewith and without returning the same. He neglected his business, spending little of his time in the store, giving it over to his clerks.

"While there was a large and valuable stock of diamonds in said store before said sale, there were no diamonds whatever on hand when stock and business was turned over to said Anderson.

Says Freeman Took Diamonds. Continuing in the same paragraph, the creditors charge that Mr. Freeman took from the store valuable diamonds, which he never returned, and for which he made no remuneration.

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The last two nights of the week will be given over to burnt cork at the Lyceum and Barlow Brothers' minstrels will be the main attraction.

WILLAM-HOUTS TODAY DOG THIEVES BUSY RAILROAD GOSSIP.

Conference of the Universalists Will Police Receive Many Complaints from Some Glimpses Into the Policy of the Southern from Mr. Spencer.

Conclude This Evening.

MUCH WORK HAS BEEN DONE BLOODED DOGS ARE STOLEN MONOPOLY IS BAD POLICY

Delegates and Visitors Were Driven to the Various Battlefields Yesterday Afternoon.

The Universalist conference was in session yesterday morning and evening. No afternoon session was held and the delegates and visitors were driven about the city and out to the various battlefields. Interesting services have been announced for today in the hall over Phillips & Crew's. Rev. Dr. Q. H. Shinn will deliver the morning sermon, the subject being "The Universalist's View of the World." The evening service will consist of a platform discussion, after which the conference will adjourn.

The attendance yesterday was considerably increased over the attendance of the day before, and last night the hall was crowded to overflowing. Many new delegates arrived yesterday and others are expected this morning.

This afternoon Dr. Shinn will preach in the Fifth schoolhouse, in East Atlanta, and Dr. J. H. McLaughlin will preach in the church in this city, which is in Jenkins' hall, on Auburn avenue.

The programme yesterday was as follows: Topic for the day, "Universalism in Doctrine." 9 a. m.—Devotional meeting. Rev. Thomas Chapman, Topic, "The Divine Goodness." 9:45 a. m.—"Universalism and the Gospel." Rev. R. M. Smith, Virginia. Discussion. 10:45 a. m.—"Universalism and Nature." Rev. D. B. Clayton.

The afternoon was devoted to visiting the battlefields. The first stop was at the site of the battle of Gettysburg. The delegates and visitors were driven to the site of the battle, and a number of interesting services were held.

At the close of the session of the conference this evening the delegates will return to their homes Monday morning.

LAWYERS' INDOORSE HOPKINS. Thomasville and Moultrie Bar Associations Took Action Yesterday.

Yesterday Judge Hopkins received a letter from the Thomasville Bar Association, urging him to enter the race for the bench of the supreme court. The action was taken by the bar association previous to Judge Hopkins' departure for the state.

Judge Hopkins' mail is daily increasing with urgent requests for his candidacy for all portions of the state.

Last night the following telegram was received from the Moultrie Bar Association: "The undersigned members of the Moultrie Bar Association, Colquhoun county, Ga., appreciate the efforts of Hon. J. H. Hopkins in the fight for the bench of the supreme court. We earnestly request him to allow the use of his name for one of the supreme court justices."

CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP. American Times-Record: Calm, cool, subtle Crisp! why do such men die? But he has crossed over the river. Another of the invincible sons of the South, another of the great statesmen of the South, another of the great leaders of the South, has passed on.

A NIGHT'S FROLIC. The Lyceum Is To Have Another Big Matinee Day This Week.

"A Night's Frolic," which is a farce comedy of the higher order, will be at the Lyceum on Thursday for two performances.

The first presentation of the comedy will be at a matinee on Thursday afternoon. In view of the great success of the popular price matinee given by Manager Sharp last Thursday, he has determined to give another one this week.

On that day he will reserve all seats in the house, but will place tickets for the entire lower floor on sale at 10 cents. The balcony seats will also be reserved and will be sold at 25 cents.

This comedy is from the pen of the author of "Alabama," "The Lyceum," "Barlow's Minstrels."

The last two nights of the week will be given over to burnt cork at the Lyceum and Barlow Brothers' minstrels will be the main attraction.

The Constitution.

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CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 122 Vine St.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.
THE HOTEL MARKHUROUGH.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 51 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
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KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

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32 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 25, 1896.

Their Party and Candidate Abandoned

The abandonment of their party by the populist committee and the withdrawal of the populist electoral ticket leaves but two electoral tickets in the field in Georgia—the Bryan and Sewall ticket and the affair that represents McKinley and Hobart. In this summary we need not enumerate the side issues.

Thus it happens that the old line is drawn anew, and the contest in this state between democratic principles and republican demands is to be renewed. This being the case, it is hardly necessary to dwell upon that feature of the campaign or to trouble ourselves with the result. The people will take care of that, and in quite the old fashion—the old fashion that gave to the democrats in this state majorities ranging from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

At this moment interest centers in the remarkable attitude of the populist committee, which have not only abandoned their party, but have deliberately sacrificed the interests of the populist candidate for vice president in his home state. They have done this without excuse, without reason, and in direct violation of the expressed wishes of Mr. Watson. They have contemptuously set aside their candidate for vice president, betrayed every interest committed to their care as leaders, and abandoned their party.

What excuse do these populist leaders offer for their remarkable course? What pretext do they put forward for depriving Mr. Watson of an electoral ticket in his own state? Hear them: "Whereas, the democratic party of this state has persistently rejected all offers of an honorable fusion with the people's party upon an electoral ticket; therefore," etc.

The infamy of this pretext is shown by the record. That record, which was made by the populist leaders themselves, shows that they positively refused to enter into any negotiations that did not contemplate the complete abandonment of Mr. Sewall by the democrats. They made this their ultimatum, and fixed as the limit for its acceptance the day on which the democratic committee met. This is the text of the offer of "honorable fusion" which the democratic committee was compelled to accept or reject:

We insist that the democratic party of Georgia withdraw six of their electors, substituting the remaining six populist electors, with the understanding that the thirteen shall cast their votes for Bryan and Watson.

Be it further resolved, That if the democratic party does not accede to the foregoing just and reasonable proposition within five days from date, etc. That was their idea of "honorable fusion." That they must have thought there was something "honorable" concealed somewhere in the proposition is shown by the sequel; for as soon as they saw that the democrats, while ready to negotiate for just fusion, had no intention of sacrificing Mr. Sewall in Georgia, these populist leaders turned around and used the machete on Mr. Watson.

Now, what is the logical conclusion to be drawn from this remarkable political burlesque? It would be absurd to suppose the populist committee had any idea that the democratic committee would accept their ridiculous ultimatum. They were careful to give it a shape that would prevent the democrats from giving it even serious consideration. What were their motives? They must have had some scheme or plan on hand. Did they intend from the first to abandon the interests of their

party and sacrifice Mr. Watson? Certainly it seems so. They knew that the democrats, having in view the union of all voters in Georgia who oppose the money power and the gold standard, were ready to consider any just and reasonable plan of fusion whereby the opponents of republicanism and the gold standard might consolidate their forces at the polls. To say that there was no ulterior motive behind such an ultimatum as the populist committee presented to the democrats would be to give that committee small credit for intelligence.

Was it their purpose to prevent fusion, sacrifice Mr. Watson, and thus make room for an opportunity to enter into a dicker with the republicans? Did they have even the remotest idea that the populist voters of Georgia could be bartered away like so many sheep—that they could be brought to endorse the gold standard and poverty prices to the end that a few of their self-confident leaders might enjoy some of the fruits of a possible republican triumph in November?

If these leaders had any such idea, they have surely reckoned without their host. The populist voters of Georgia cannot be traded off by those who have contemptuously ignored the principles for which the party is fighting. The views of Hanna have been more influential with this remarkable committee than those of Mr. Watson. The protest of the populist candidate has been ignored, he himself has been sacrificed, and the populist party abandoned.

Under these circumstances, what is the plain duty of those who, for reasons sufficient to themselves, have voted with the populist party? It is to rally to the support of William J. Bryan and the principles he represents. In Georgia the voter has but one choice. He can vote for the democratic electoral ticket and thereby register his opposition to the gold standard, the money power, and all the infamous results of republican legislation, or he can endorse the rule of the money power, the ruinous results of the gold standard and the evil effects of republicanism.

That is the choice that every voter in Georgia has. So far as the populists are concerned, we know in advance that the great majority of them will endorse at the polls the principles for which William J. Bryan and the democratic party stands.

Peter Cooper and the Money Power.
This country never produced a shrewder financier than Peter Cooper; and yet with the genius of accumulation which he possessed in such a rare degree Mr. Cooper combined the spirit of a genuine philanthropist.

His broad and sympathetic nature tolerated no injustice. In upholding the rights of the humblest citizen of the land he displayed the same zeal as when engaged in upholding his own. He recognized the fact that labor was entitled to as much consideration at the hands of the law as capital, and that the republic existed for the good of all its citizens.

In speaking of the demonetization of silver Mr. Cooper, on one occasion, said:

With regard to the demonetization of silver, every intelligent man must see that the demonetization of silver is the effect of the demonetization of the world's money, but that the demonetization of gold in proportion as the value of silver has been reduced. The plan for demonetizing silver is said to have been just presented to the great bankers of Europe at the great Paris exposition. It required but little examination to show that the demonetization of silver would appreciate the value of gold and thus add hundreds of millions to their wealth.

The definition of patriotism has changed since the time of Mr. Cooper, and the honor of the government is now in the keeping of the money power. Such is virtually the contention of those who advocate the gold standard.

Mr. George on the Result.
Six weeks ago, when Mr. Henry George, as the special agent of The New York Journal, began his tour of the doubtful states he was firmly convinced in his own mind that Bryan would be defeated.

So completely was he possessed with this idea that in a spirit of candor and fair dealing, he acquainted the management of the paper with what he considered to be his disqualification and advised them to assign the difficult task to some one else. Nevertheless the services of Mr. George were engaged, and he duly started upon his mission.

The result of his tour of the doubtful states is already familiar to the public. His observations soon convinced him of the error of his first opinion and satisfied him beyond a doubt that Mr. Bryan was the choice of the people.

On returning to New York Mr. George published a card over his own signature in which he declared that his convictions were even more decided than his letters to The Journal represented, and that Mr. Bryan, in his judgment, would be the next president of the United States.

In this connection it is best to use the exact language of Mr. George himself. Modestly referring to his observations, with a cheerful admission as to his fallibility, Mr. George says:

I have no ability to see into the future, and am liable to all the mistakes of judgment that beset man born of woman, but this is my opinion as to what will be formed after five weeks of diligent, cautious and dispassionate effort as I am capable of to discover the trend and strength of the tides of political opinion now running in that part of the country.

This was not my first opinion—on the contrary, it at first seemed to me that McKinley, not Bryan, would carry the

central west; but it is the matured conviction with which I came back to New York. And that the tide is daily setting more strongly toward Bryan, I am convinced.

HENRY GEORGE.
The Washington Post, which is one of the fairest sheets in the country, comments at some length on the views of Mr. George, and, in closing, pays this tribute to the able correspondent:

But Henry George's opinion, after five weeks of unremitting inquiry, such as is peculiarly qualified to conduct, is not a thing to be lightly set aside. He is honest, he is intelligent, he is unprejudiced, he is disinterested. He has nothing to gain by misrepresenting the facts, and those who know him best believe that he would not misrepresent them as so easily setting the election in advance that they can do infinite harm at this time by encouraging over-confidence, but on the other hand a great deal of good by giving us more work and less language.

Indications of Mr. Bryan's election could hardly be more promising than they are at present, and when the votes of the American people are registered in November it will be found that Mr. George has not prophesied in vain.

Good Enough for the People.

We observe with some degree of amusement, as well as surprise, that there are some republican optimists in Georgia who seem honestly to believe that republicanism has some chance of drumming up white converts in this state. They say that republicanism does not mean now what it meant twenty-five years ago, and that sentiments which had their proper place in party politics at that time must surely give way to material and practical ideas.

That is true enough except as to the inference that such changes lead to republicanism. Democratic ideas—we mean ideas that are genuinely democratic—have always been sufficient for the safety of the republic and the safety of the state.

They are the ideas on which all our institutions rest, and on which all just laws are framed. Every just law on the statute book today is democratic, and every unjust one is undemocratic. Every piece of legislation that has proved odious to the people during the past twenty-five years is of republican origin, and, therefore, undemocratic.

It is entirely true that the republican party of today is different from the republican party of twenty-five years ago. It was bad enough then, but it is worse now. Hanna, and Platt, and Quay, and Hisinger are no improvement on Sumner, and Garfield, and Blaine and hundreds of other men, who, with all their political prejudices against the ex-confederates, were not the creatures of corporations, and were not owned by the money power and the trusts.

The people of Georgia twenty-five years ago had no trouble in disposing of the bayonets which the republicans sought to set about the ballot box; but the rybber dollar that has doubled in purchasing power by stealing values from property and the products of labor is a more sinister affair.

Democracy in Georgia, as well as in the nation, has always been sufficient for all purposes of government. It has been equal to every emergency. When it was necessary to save the people from the bayonet rule of the republicans the democratic party saved them. When it was necessary to save the people from Clevelandism (a fresh form of republicanism) the democracy did it. And so it will be to the end. Ambitious men rise and fall; traitors come and go; and parties are born and buried; but the democratic party remains the same, surviving the shock of defeat, or enjoying the triumph of victory with the same equanimity. It is the only party now surviving that witnessed the beginning of the republic, and its real defeat will come only when the republic is no more.

The reason is not far to seek. Its principles are immortal. In some form or other they are resident in the mind of every man who feels that he is a man.

The republican party will do very well for those who have personal ends to achieve at the expense of the people. It will do very well for those who enjoy the profits of trusts, combines and syndicates; but the democratic party is good enough for the people, because it is the party of the people.

Eulogized by His Critics.

In a most surprising and unexpected burst of magnanimity The Brooklyn Eagle seeks to atone for its past severe criticism of the democratic nominee by now heaping its editorial praise upon the gallant fight which he has made during the campaign.

Says The Brooklyn Eagle in one of its recent issues:

For more than three months he has been constantly before the public and subjected to the most searching criticism, and all that time he has been held against his private character, and his political career has been found to be free from inconsistencies and that of many of the professional politicians who are attacking him. He is a man who believes in standing by his convictions and in joining himself to that party organization which seems to be the best instrument for carrying out his ideas. His example in this respect is worthy of imitation, for too many men take their political principles from their party platform. He believes that there is a great social revolution in progress, and that the essence of the instruments, to relieve man of the ills from which his countrymen are suffering. This faith in mission is admirable. No man accomplishes anything unless he believes in himself, and in his ability to bring things to pass.

Without analyzing the motive which may possibly have inspired the foregoing tribute to Mr. Bryan, it is sufficient to observe that every word of it is merited. Sustained by a marvelous power of endurance, the democratic nominee has made a name for himself during

this campaign which even his political enemies are forced to respect. Such, too, has been the compelling force of his eloquence that vast numbers who were formerly opposed to the principle of free coinage have since joined him in the fight which he is making against the single gold standard.

The Brooklyn Eagle unfolds a great truth, although the discovery is by no means a new one, when it states that fewer inconsistencies have been detected in Mr. Bryan's career than in the records of many of the professional politicians who are fighting him. The truth of this statement is emphasized by the fact that nearly every champion of the single gold standard in this campaign has been at some period of his life a zealous advocate of bimetalism.

Even the republican nominee himself was a friend of the white metal as late as the ideas of last June, and had it not been for the declaration of the St. Louis platform his views on the money question would have experienced no change whatever. As it is he has been constantly annoyed during the campaign by the incessant bobbing up of his old speeches. He realizes in his sober consciousness that he has played a borrowed part in posing as the friend of British finance, and would doubtless give a great deal to secure that peace of mind which is "above all earthly dignities."

On the other hand Mr. Bryan has steadily pursued the same unbroken path. He has been as steadfast in his devotion to the principle of free coinage as the needle to the north star. His public record has been above reproach and no one has succeeded in convicting him of insincerity. As a leader of the people Mr. Bryan has not only fought a good fight during this campaign, but he has won the heart of the nation.

Election Estimates.

We print today, simultaneously with The New York Herald, The Chicago Times-Herald and a few other leading newspapers the tabulated result of a canvass which they have taken the trouble to make of the congressional prospect.

This tabulation is presented for what it is worth and not in the belief that it comes anywhere near prefiguring the situation that will exist when the returns of the election are all in. There is hardly any doubt that at their end of the line the gold newspapers that have engaged in estimating and tabulating have permitted their judgment to be warped by their hopes and desires. We regard the estimates of the republican and democratic strength as absurd.

The country had a full dose of ante-election estimates in 1892, in which Matt Quay, Joe Manly, Platt and a number of astute politicians took a hand. They had everything their own way. The democrats were whipped out of their boots everywhere—until after the votes were counted, and then, lo! and behold! it was the republican party that had been whipped out of its boots.

The republicans are no more confident now than they were then, and if there is anything in the signs of the times—if there is anything in the feeling of hope that has been spreading from state to state, and is now literally ablaze in the west, where Bryan is making the most remarkable campaign on record—the success of the democrats will be much more overwhelming a week from next Tuesday than it was in 1892.

Private Secretary Thurber has bolted. He even goes so far as to say that he has prepared an essay on the subject. The democrats will have to keep an eye on Private Secretary Thurber.

Hanna has probably locked Bynum in a private boudoir to keep him from doing any damage.

Hanna threatens to fall back on the tariff.

The greatest difficulty about the republican campaign just at present is that McKinley is the worst whipped presidential candidate the country has ever had, and Hanna knows it.

A republican orator declared in Delaware the other day that if Bryan is elected Hanna will have him and his co-workers arrested and put in the calaboose. We have forgotten the orator's name, but he's a very dangerous man.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, made a great discovery in the west. He found that the foreign element is for the gold standard, while the native Americans are for free coinage.

The Washington Post wonders why a stumping tour hasn't been arranged in the south for Secretary Morton. Maybe the Balmora and Buckenham crowd are afraid he'll lose his job.

The telegrams state that Secretary Carlisle was rotten-legged in his own town and had to be escorted from the hall by the police. This shows bad manners in Covington, but it also shows the nature and extent of the gold standard campaign in Kentucky.

A Good Guide.

Editor Constitution—America has lost one of her best men in the death of the Hon. Charles F. Crisp, because he was honest, he was able, he was patriotic. He was the ablest friend the people had, because he was on all occasions willing and able to meet the champion of his and the people's enemies. His loss is irreparable, for two such men have lived in the nineteenth century. His life will be a good guide for our next senator.

J. S. LESTER.

Better Off With Bryan.

Editor Constitution: I think the time has come when all democrats should vote for Bryan and also all populists. Many republicans will.

If McKinley is elected it will be as things are now. We want a change. We cannot be worse. I think we will be much better off with Bryan as president.

JOHN H. JAMES.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

From the Shadow.

Are the little ones all at home? Answer me quickly—fearlessly, sweet!
For I have been out in the world today,
And Death has been reaping the street;
And it's voiceless for lack of a child's sweet voice—and a man's I held most dear:
Are the little ones all at home, my love, and the shadow passed so near?

Ho!—thank God!—they are coming! Beat—O glad heart—beat!
Music of children's voices, and children's pattering feet!
Living, to meet—to meet me—full in my arm's embrace—
Climb to my heart and kiss me, and toss your curls in my face!

God be praised of his mercy—for the stay of the iron rod;
For these that I call my children are only a breath from God.
The waft of a rose-leaf from him; and oft in the loneliness night
I fancy the shadow is near them, and weep till the dawn of light.

Come to the happy heart of me—come, ere the shadow fall!
A kiss and a clasp for you—and you! There is room in my love for all!
Come, unheeding the glad, sweet tears that from my eyelids shine;
Tonight—tonight, in the dear home-light, with your mother's hand in mine!

O, as I walked in the street today—in the chill and trampled street,
The solemn shadow blurred the way and hid a child's face sweet:
And a woman wept a-wailing, and the heart of a man beat;
And fast to the dear home-valleys I dreamed the shadow fled.

And I could not toll for weeping; for I heard the woman moan,
And the shadow was on my soul, and what if it struck my own—my own?
And my heart would not be steadfast when the shadow passed from view,
And, dreaming, I came unknowing to the dear sweet hearts of you!

All home—thank God!—save one, and she has been so long away
We have ceased to weep when the shadows creep and stretch o'er the hills of gray
To the violet acres of God, where they neither sow nor reap;
Where there is a rose in the sod—a song that sings her to sleep.

Warm hands and hearts at the bright home fires! The wind is abroad in the night,
And the rain's on the hills . . . but the shadow has passed from my weeping sight;
Up to my small unheeding eyes where the glow gleams shining—
Tonight—tonight, in the sweet home-light, and your mother's hand in mine!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

A Story of Crisp.

Here is a little story of the late Charles Frederick Crisp: In one of the counties of his district there was a little weekly newspaper to which he faithfully subscribed. When he would come home from Washington he always sought the editor and demanded to know if his subscription had not expired. On one of these occasions, however, the editor, he handed him a \$5 bill saying:

"I have missed three issues of my paper and I am sure I must be in arrears. Take that, and call it square."
"That's all right," replied Crisp, "but you keep the money," and then, in a whisper, "I never saw an editor yet that didn't need it!"

The Poet's Strategy.

A certain author, who writes poems and stories, and is famous for the income therefrom for a living, went home the other night in a hurry.

Finding the house dark and cheerless, he called to his wife:

"Strike a light, Mollie—quick! I've got an order for a poem, which must be written tonight and mailed in the morning. There's been money in it. Wait! the house is dark!"

His wife put her arms about his neck and whispered:

"The gas men came today and took the meter out!"

Here was a dilemma, indeed! And there wasn't five cents in that household, and the nearest stores in the neighborhood were fast closed on all points.

"Do you think we could borrow a light?" asked the desperate poet.

"No, dear; the neighbors use gas also, and, besides, they are all at the theater—somewhere. At least, all that we are on speaking terms with. Dr. Jones and Dr. Smith have just been to the opera."

"I'll settle it," he cried. And with that he seized a pad of paper and a chair and made off.

"Where are you going?" asked his wife.

"To that light yonder," he replied from the corner. "I'm going to write the poem under the light."

Late pedestrians saw a man seated in a high-backed chair, leaning against a telephone pole and writing away for dear life. They wondered.

A stray policeman decided that the man was connected with the electric light company and was there in its interest. He now felt like a man who had dragged a chair up the steps of his dwelling, and throwing his arms about his wife, cried joyfully:

"It's finished! It's finished! We'll have that gas meter back in less than a week!"

F. L. S.

The Robins Controversy.

Birmingham, Ga., October 24.—Editor Constitution: Apropos of the discussion concerning Dr. J. B. Robins's late book, it would be well for the church, especially in the South, to think seriously about what they are doing. To allow petty prejudice and in some cases jealousy to perhaps cause a division in the Methodist Episcopal Church is a sad thing. We, and the rural districts, have seen this so-called opportunity of the self-named "second blessing" clique in our midst. The case of Dr. Robins is a case of the kind. Dr. Robins is a man of fine character, and his book is a masterpiece. It is a book that should be read by every Christian. It is a book that should be read by every Christian. It is a book that should be read by every Christian.

(REV.) LAMONT GORDON.

ONE DOLLAR

Will get The Daily and Sunday Constitution during the session of the state legislature, which assemblies in Atlanta on the 25th.

The business coming before that body will involve not only matters of state, but of national interest. The

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP

Thrown into doubt again by the death of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, will bring on a struggle for the successful which every citizen will be deeply interested. The Constitution will chronicle the details of the contest so that every citizen will be abreast with developments. Besides this, there are other questions, such as The Registration Question, The Taxation Problem, and others of like character, which come home to every citizen.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Can have The Constitution delivered to their city addresses for the same price. These gentlemen should keep their constituents informed as to what they are doing, they could do better by reading the Constitution in every settlement.

SEND IN ONE DOLLAR

And The Constitution will go to any address prepaid.

GRADY AS AN ORATOR.

Wallace Putnam Read in Chicago Times-Herald.

The late Henry W. Grady would have made a fortune if he had accepted his many invitations to take the field as a lecturer. In the college societies to which he belonged in his youth, Grady made a brilliant reputation for oratory, and when he established himself as a journalist in Atlanta his constituents soon discovered that he had an eloquent tongue.

But the young editor did not seem to be conscious of his wonderful gifts as a speaker. When he spoke on public occasions it was without preparation and the applause of his hearers did not turn his head. He was persuaded to lecture a few times for some charitable object, and "The Falchwork Palace," which he had written, is still remembered by those who heard his fascinating melody of humor and pathos.

Once when Sunset Cox telegraphed that he would lecture in Atlanta on "Irish Humor," the blundering printer turned it into "Just Human," and before the merriment over the mistake had subsided, Grady announced that he would himself deliver a lecture under that title. He was as good as his word, and his effort delighted a crowded house.

It was not, however, until a few years before his death that his rare genius began to attract the attention of the nation as an orator. His speech before the New England Society in New York, and his subsequent addresses in Texas, before the University of Virginia and in Boston were revelations to the speaker, as well as to the people who heard him.

Through all of these speeches ran one golden thread—one keynote that endeared the silver-tongued Georgian to every patriotic American. His love of peace, his hatred of sectionalism and strife, and his devotion to home and country took the shape of a plea for national brotherhood. This new note, after the discord of years, hushed the wrangling sections, and the men who had been life-long enemies and fighters under different flags, felt their better impulses stirred, and from the howling of the tropic to the howling of the Americanism and brotherly love.

If sectionalism is a thing of the past, Henry Grady's death is a loss, and it will never be forgotten that he died literally "loving a nation into peace."

As an orator Mr. Grady was strikingly original. He followed none of the methods of the trained oratorians. He had heard but few great speakers. He was familiar with the rules of rhetoric, but he refused to be hampered by them. He relied upon his earnestness, knowledge of his subject, insight into human nature, mastery of picturesque and graphic language, and his personal magnetism. His clear, resonant voice easily attained itself to his emotions; his animation, his earnestness, his pleading study, and his pose and action were graceful and dignified and yet thoroughly natural.

He never spoke with the slow deliberation characteristic of some orators who have made a study of elocution. His delivery was rapid, and yet every word was distinct and clear. He spoke with originality, spontaneity, and force. He was a pathetic, his tender and sympathetic face and voice moved his audience to tears, and when he spoke his fancy and humor full play the listeners laughed with him.

Of course, he was optimistic. He liked to talk about the bright side of things, and when he succeeded in smiling while he wore a careworn and sorrowful face he was happy for the remainder of the day. He improvised pretty and epigrammatic phrases, and his little remarks were suggestive and full of meaning.

He was a man of great energy and force, and his presence was felt in every room he entered. He was a man of great energy and force, and his presence was felt in every room he entered. He was a man of great energy and force, and his presence was felt in every room he entered.

He never needed notes. His memory was like Napoleon's. It retained with a vice-like grip facts, figures, words and phrases and all the gems of human nature and history. It was ready for use without a second's notice. Even in his off-hand conversations his sentences were so suggestive, pointed and well-rounded as those in his editorials.

His associates on The Atlanta Constitution never felt certain when Grady had one of his speeches in type before its delivery that it would be used. He would speak in New York or Boston, and late at night telegraph the information that he had not used it. He would then be asked to share at home, but had spoken on a different line, suggested by the occasion or something said by a speaker who had preceded him.

Such commanding powers of speech do not come to any man without much observation, reflection and reading.

In his own way Grady was always a student. Nothing worth reading in English history, biography, fiction and poetry had escaped him, and he was familiar with the great authors of all countries.

His reading, however, would not have made him what he was as a speaker and writer. His success was largely due to his knowledge of human nature and his broad-minded sympathy with its good points and his charity for its weaknesses. He was infatigable in everything that concerned his fellowmen, and his heart was always united with his head in prompting his tongue.

COULD TO NOMINATE JUDGES.

Caloosa County Democrats Elect Delegates to Judicial Convention.
Ringgold, Ga., October 24.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Caloosa county met today and elected as delegates from Caloosa county to the judicial convention which meets in Atlanta November 1st, A. T. Hackett, R. A. Bacon, M. M. Church, W. T. Bankston and J. C. Bryan. They go unopposed.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Ex-Congressman Dungan, of Ohio, is confident that Bryan will capture the Buckeye State in the coming election. Discussing the political outlook with Senator Faulkner at democratic headquarters Mr. Dungan said:

"Major McKinley will lose his own state of that I am certain. The success indications of my

HE DAY.

gan, of Ohio, will capture the thing election. Dis- block with Senator headquarters. Mr. those his own state; the surface indica- can be taken as ver sentiment that the district hundred of out for Bryan, and the most promi- nent Henry S. Neil, for many years an wards and John O. law of Senator For- and find, nearly every the Chicago ticket, not lose ten votes, rough canvas, and it is known a democrat in for Palmer or Mc-

re everywhere talk- ights of Labor say form is the same as it was taken from able authority that Quakers are settled a big turn in The Quakers are for shaken.

By the changes that or of the democracy, tenth district, and will cast her vote believe that the vote the result. Give 20,000 majority best republican man- at this majority in other parts of the letter did much in Germany back into and will continue to pose.

great deal of unjust Daniel in the demo- his alleged lack of the national ticket of Lynchburg, Va., day last week. the press are based at he is indifferent to Nothing could be. There was never a feelings were more at has kept him from the battle was the, his presence in the in a suit of great of which has been since his return from is free, he will the contest with his oice will be heard all vor of the Chicago

urrier-Journal, is one ed colobing organs in without significant, tealey, of that paper, the opinion that Mr. ext President of the cent interview pub- lation Post, Mr. Ste-

candidate who re- of the labor vote of the next president, and that vote going? It fact, the sole argu- rependence of opes that McKinley will elected. Especially in atmosphere of the But there are men who believe that the and McKinley will not exceeding vote and who in previous prominent as chief of interests, and the national committee, the other a republican, for two weeks I have with these things, and the following egging the pardon of venor, Butler lightning calculator, made for the infringe- opinion formed by have tried to view an impartial stand-

ertain for Bryan: Nebraska, .. 11 Nevada, .. 11 North Carolina, .. 11 North Dakota, .. 11 South Carolina, .. 11 South Dakota, .. 11 Tennessee, .. 11 Texas, .. 11 Virginia, .. 11 Washington, .. 11 Wyoming, .. 11

Total, .. 111

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But the next day McDowell urged that the action be rescinded, as it would defeat him for congress in the ninth district, but his appeal was spurned.

Burnham says he has just learned that the action has been rescinded on the claim that the committee have no power to with- draw, and finding himself out of line with the committee, he tenders his resignation and urges workers to help elect Mr. Bryan, not for his sake, but for the sake of principle.

JOURNALIST BRYAN RETURNS. New York Herald Correspondent Comes Back From Cuba. Key West, Fla., October 24.—George E. Bryan, Havana correspondent of The New York Herald, passed through this city tonight en route north.

He reports that La Discusion has been suppressed for publishing clippings from American newspapers and the editor and editor-in-chief, who says that the American consul has been ordered by the Spanish authorities in the matter relating to the trial of the Competitor's crew, and that the trial has not been notified of the trial. He also says that the Havana correspondent of The Times-Union is likely to be arrested.

SERVICES FOR THE NEWSBOYS. They Are Invited To Attend an Open Air Meeting Early This Morning. The newsboys of the city are invited to an open air service of song and prayer that will be held on South Broad street this morning near Hunter.

The services will be conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Prayer Association.

WAS GOOD YEAR AT WEST POINT. Superintendent of Military Academy Submits an Interesting Report. Washington, October 24.—The military academy at West Point is in a flourishing condition, according to the annual report to the war department of Colonel Ernst, superintendent, who says it is passing through an era of improvement, so far as the objects of the institutions. Improvements in that direction are less rapid and radical than in the other, but there also, the academy is advancing, as will appear from a perusal of the appendix already referred to as attached to this re-

THE FOR BRYAN SAYS BURNHAM

Tennessee Elector at Large Withdraws from Populism

WILL FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

Says Third Party Leaders in His State Defeated Fusion.

BELIEVES IN WORKING FOR PRINCIPLE

Calls on the Populists To Get in Line and See That Bryan and Sewall Are Given Majorities in Every State in the Union.

Nashville, Tenn., October 24.—(Special.)—Captain J. H. Burnham, populist elector at large from Tennessee, has resigned. His resignation is embodied in a two-column letter to Chairman Buchanan, in which he accuses the chairman of working to prevent fusion.

He begins by citing the understanding at St. Louis that fusion was the only feasible plan of expressing a choice between Sewall and Watson without imperiling Bryan's chances, and says that in September he was urged by Senator Butler to delay fusion in order to lead in general fusions, and force Sewall's withdrawal if possible. He had opposed fusion unless Taylor would meet Mims in order that Mims might have the advantage of Taylor's crowd, but becoming convinced that the democrats did not intend to fuse, was alarmed at the prospect of losing the state for Bryan.

On September 21st Senator Butler wrote him urging the acceptance of four electors offered by the democrats. Mr. Burnham says he urged Buchanan to reopen negotiations, but without effect. He favored fusion in his speeches, and while at Brownsville received a letter from Buchanan remonstrating with him and had replied that if his action was not approved he was ready to quit.

When the state committee met last Saturday night, he says Horace Merritt, T. C. Cain, W. B. Lanahan, Sid Bond and himself agreed that if there was no fusion, all the blame should rest upon the democrats.

He says they saw that Buchanan was determined to defeat fusion and was arbitrary and dictatorial and had frequent talks with Stahlman, the enemy of the party and malignant foe to the country, and intimates that from the delay it was questionable whether Stahlman did not also control the democratic committee. After the democrats refused to fuse, it was then suggested and agreed that the populists withdraw their electoral ticket and remove the only obstacle in the way of defeating McKinley in the state. The fusion committee reported the ticket withdrawn and some of the members of the state committee went home.

But the next day McDowell urged that the action be rescinded, as it would defeat him for congress in the ninth district, but his appeal was spurned.

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It was, indeed, an auspicious moment. Need it be mentioned who was paying for the same?

As the conversation ran smoothly along, the reporter asked the millionaire if he had ever been held up or otherwise despoiled of his hard-earned savings.

"Do you know," said the rich man, seriously, "that there is a good deal of discomfort on that score in the possession of great wealth? I presume I am worth a couple of millions, which, of course, in a general way, is supposed to be twenty or more, and it is at that figure that I pose in the minds of those cranks who make men sign big checks and pay for them."

But my business in three banks and a million on a lucky rise, it occurred to me that I had better be careful. As an precaution I instructed my bankers to pay no check of mine that called for more than \$100 and to arrest the party presenting it.

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NEW ROAD SURE TO BE BUILT THE DEAD MAN CAME TO LIFE GOOD CANVASSING GOING ON WILL READ ALPHABETICALLY VICTIM DID NOT HAVE MONEY

**Chief Butner Arrests a Negro Who
Is Suspected of the Bolling-
broke Murder.**

Macon, Ga., October 24.—(Special.)—Jesse Bell, a negro living in Unionville, a suburb of Macon, was arrested this morning by Chief of Police Butler and Detective Peterson for the murder of Brown Beale, a white negro who was shot and killed last night near Bollingbroke last night.

Battle had been to Macon, as was stated in yesterday's Constitution, and left two bales of cotton at Heard & Moore's warehouse, but being indebted to the firm, he did not receive any money for them. After leaving the warehouse, he was shot and killed at the head of Battle until one of the mules pulled the wagon into Bollingbroke where his almost lifeless body lying in the wagon. One of the mules had been taken from the wagon, and, it is supposed, ridden off.

The police feel certain that Jack B. is the guilty party, although he stoutly denies the crime.

A Safe Robbed.

A negro is held at police headquarters charged with robbing the safe of W. Turpin, a retail merchant in the Armour building. The negro was Mr. Turpin's porter. He claims to have seen another steal the iron box containing about \$500 from the safe.

Pigeon Tournament.

The Macon Gun Club, under whose auspices the interstate live pigeon tournament will be held next Thursday, is making extensive preparations for a large number

to \$300, and some of the best shots in the country will be here. The club has already received notice that at least six states will be represented. Atlanta has sent down a representative to prepare for her delegation, while Savannah, Augusta and other places will also be largely represented.

There's ease and rest for all eyes that are fitted with glasses by us. But you must bring your eyes to us. We cannot go to them. Oculist's prescriptions filled.

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If those wishing to rent a house will send us their name we will send them one of our blank applications, in which you can describe just what you want and where you want it, and whenever anything comes in that we think will suit you, we will notify you. By the above arrangement it will save house hunters many unnecessary steps.
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The Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad St.

and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 22, GEORGE'S FLOOD IRON BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

For Rent by C. H. Girdarde, 6 E. Wall Street.

Strictly modern 8-r. h. Capitol ave.....	30 00
Recently renovated 8-r. h. Washington street.....	35 00
8-r. h. 436 Loyd.....	33 00
Nice 8-r. h. Forrest ave.....	33 33
Close in 7-r. h. Woodward ave.....	22 50
8-r. h. 315 E. 3d St.....	25 00
7-r. h. 60 Evans st. West End.....	26 00
Nice cottage, corner Loyd and Bass.....	12 00
8-r. h. Brotherton and Madison.....	15 00
8-r. h. 100 E. 1st St.....	14 00
8-r. h. East Georgia ave.....	14 00
8-r. h. 100 Connally st.....	11 00

Central store, 25 W. Mitchell.	12 00
Central store, 33 W. Fair.	12 50
Central store and 4 rooms, Ridge and Pryor.	12 50
Central store and 4 rooms, 12 W. Mitchell.	15 00
Central store and 4 rooms, 12 W. Mitchell.	15 00
Improved tenant, C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall street.	15 00
Per Rent—Moore & Hodges, 161-2	
N. Broad.	
R. F. h., 118 W. Peachtree.	\$35 00
R. F. h., 386 Capitol avenue.	32 50
R. F. h., 415 Piedmont.	32 50
R. F. h., 82 Yonge.	19 00

R. H., 8 Hunnicut.	21 00
R. H., 213 Hilliard	12 30
Small houses.	
or Rent by J. Covington, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 19 S. Forsyth Street.	
R. H., Williams street.	\$12 00
R. H., Jones avenue.	15 00
R. H., Lloyd street.	15 00
R. H., Grant street.	9 00
R. H., Smith street.	17 50
R. H., Forest Howard.	17 00
R. H., " " "	17 00
and 2 acres land, Perdue's	15 00
Crossing.	
R. H., Windsor street.	25 00
R. H., E. Hunter street.	25 00
R. H., Whitehall street.	40 00
R. H., Fondren street.	15 00
R. H., Connally street.	18 00
R. H., Hunnicutt street.	12 50
R. H., Fondren street.	15 00

r. h., Whitehall street.	40 00
For Rent by D. Morrison.	
r. h., Luckie street, g. and w. . . .	\$37 50
r. h., Luckie street, all improvements. .	25 00
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r. h., Cooper street.	25 00
h., Angier avenue, g. and w.	18 00
h., Windsor street, g. and w.	25 00
h., White street, g. and w.	25 00
h., Yonge street, and w.	19 00
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h., Gullatt, new and nice.	15 00
h., West Hunter street, near in. . . .	15 00
h., Rawson street.	10 00

h.	Peary street.	5	00
h.	Baugh street, new	4	00
h.	Lea street, 4 acres land	4	00
h.	Lee st., West End, g and w.	13	00
h.	Baugh street	10	00
h.	Gummit avenue	10	00
h.	McDaniel street.	16	25
h.	McDaniel street	25	00
h.	South Boulevard	25	00
h.	Hunnleutt street.	15	00
h.	Lea street, West End.	14	00
h.	Hardin street.	8	00
h.	Whitehall street.	14	00
h.	Connally street	18	00
h.	South Butler street	18	00
h.	South End, furnished	23	00
h.	Whitehall street	23	00
h.	Pulliam street.	15	00
h.	Peachtree	40	00
rooms	Peachtree, furnished	39	00
h.	Foremark street.	39	00
h.	Foremark street, furnished.	45	00
h.	Buena Vista street.	12	00
h.	Bell street, near in.	12	00

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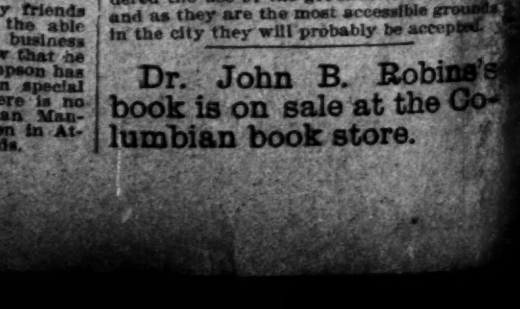
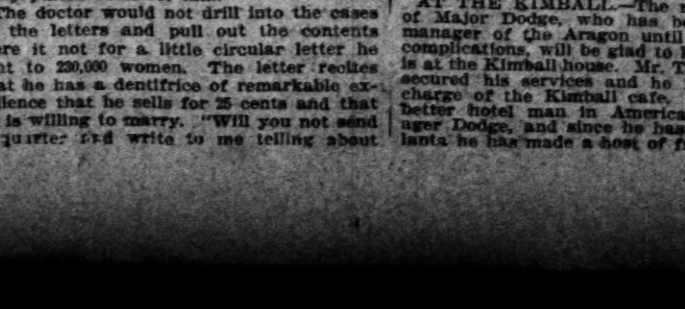
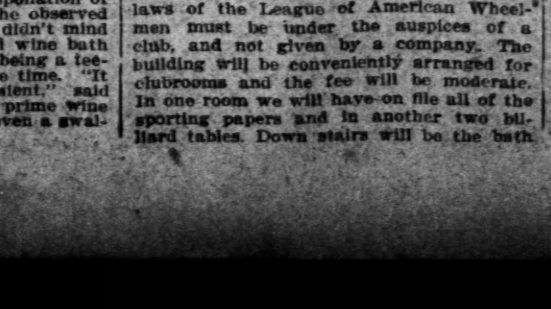
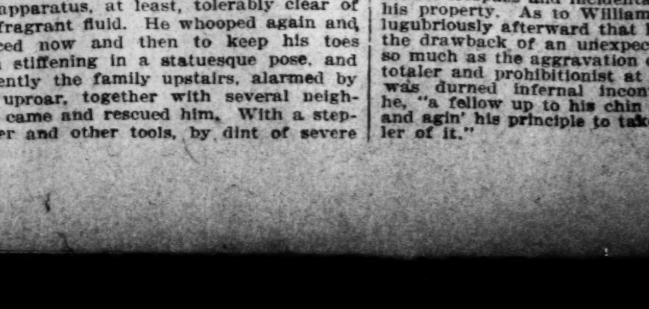
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SHOES FOR THE MASSES, \$5, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10

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PREMIER ACROBATS OF THE WORLD

10,000 WILL BE FORFEITED IF THE NELSONS CAN BE PRODUCED IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY

AN ENTIRE NEW SPANISH GRAND ACROBATIC TRAP, PERFORMED WHILE ATTACHED IN PERFORMING, PRESENTS FEATS OF ENDLESS VARIETY AND ACTS OF SUPERBLY MARVELOUS ACROBATIC THAT SEEM TO BE THE PROPERTY OF A GROUP OF PRIMITIVE MAN AND ANIMALS

◆INFINITELY BEYOND COMPARISON WITH ANY OTHER SHOW, OR ALLEGED COMBINATION OF TWO SHOWS, PURPORTING TO VISIT GEORGIA THIS YEAR◆

◆NO DEFUNCT TITLES!◆ NO DEAD MEN'S NAMES!◆ A LIVE SHOW, RUN BY LIVE MEN FOR LIVING PEOPLE!◆

Monday Morning, November 2, at 10 o'clock, In Matchless Array and Prismatic Splendor, GOLD-GLITTERING, ALL NEW, FREE STREET PARADE!

Two Complete Performances Afternoon at 2—Night at 8 Doors Open One Hour Earlier One 50-Cent Ticket Admits to all the Combined Shows. Children, Under 12 Years, Half Price.

◆SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS◆

ATLANTA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2

WARNING: Beware of a Bill, surreptitiously circulated by another show, intended to deceive you in regard to Ringling Brothers' date in Atlanta. Under no circumstances will day or date be changed

Will positively exhibit in...

Reserve seats and admission on sale show day at Hammock, Lucas & Co.'s Drugstore, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, at exactly the same price as on exhibition grounds.

Span of...

Man's Existence...

Average...

Dr. Walter...

Importance...

Dr. Walter...

Must Salute...

Raising and Lowering of National Colors is Now with Ceremony.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Army officers are not lacking in patriotism, perhaps, but they sometimes show a disposition to resist manifestations of the sentiment which would have a wholesome effect if shown with a faint degree of earnestness.

Secretary Lamont is not at all a humorist, but he has some ideas about the service which highly emotional men and women will share.

One of these has become a rule of the army. For ever since the navy, with certain modifications, has been an army, it has been customary to have the flag run up by a sergeant and at night have it lowered again by a soldier.

and all was officially done for the flag of the United States that was considered desirable to maintain regard for the national symbol.

In the navy, on the contrary, "colors" has been, and is, a ceremony reminding those on board ship of the fact that the flag is a thing to be treated with distinguished respect when it is raised and lowered.

At eight bells in the morning, on board every ship in commission, "colors" summons officers and a massed guard and the band if there is one to the quarter deck and the flag is run up to the sound of a bar of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The officers standing at salute until the colors are lowered.

It is a brief but very pretty and impressive proceeding.

Secretary Lamont thought there was no good reason why the same ceremony could not be adapted with certain modifications for the army, which is as much in need of being reminded of the regard due to the flag as in the navy. Oddly enough, the proposition met with objection from officers of the army, but they did not strike the secretary as convincing.

At all events, the flag is to be sent aloft every morning with the mere salute of the band, and it is to be lowered by a soldier without company except a comrade or two, it is now the order of the day. The band is to be sent aloft every morning with the mere salute of the band, and it is to be lowered by a soldier without company except a comrade or two, it is now the order of the day.

The band is to be sent aloft every morning with the mere salute of the band, and it is to be lowered by a soldier without company except a comrade or two, it is now the order of the day.

The band is to be sent aloft every morning with the mere salute of the band, and it is to be lowered by a soldier without company except a comrade or two, it is now the order of the day.

Veteran of Two Navies.

Seaman Reilly Served Both England and the United States—His Wanderings in Many Lands and On Many Seas, Described by Himself.

EVAN M. JONES.

In Malden, Mass., lives an old man with a remarkable history. He may be called a veteran of three services, for between the years of 1830 and 1844 he was with his father in the British army, and he served in the British navy and in the United States navy. He was with Commodore Thomas at Cateley Jones in 1842, when that American naval commander led his famous expedition to California and captured Monterey from the Mexicans on the supposition that war had been proclaimed between the United States and the Mexican governments, and he was one of the two men who hauled down the Mexican flag from the Castillo. Mr. Reilly is seventy years old now, but in good health, and he delights to recall the stirring incidents of his youth.

"My earliest recollection," said Mr. Reilly, to the writer, "is of an adventure that I had in 1830, when I was four years old. My father was a soldier in the British army and was stationed with his regiment at Belfast. I was one day sitting with my mother in a garden window, about twenty feet above the ground, watching the soldiers at drill. They were exercising directly underneath and stood in line close to the wall. My mother, who was armed with a broom, was very anxious to see all that happened. I slipped and fell out of the window. A soldier's bayonet caught my neck between my teeth, and saving my life, though I fell directly on the bayonet I would have been killed. As it was, my left leg was injured and he wanted me to be taken to the hospital. I was also carried to the hospital by my father, who carried me to the hospital by a simple remedy of his own."

"I had various other adventures in Ireland where I accompanied my father and mother on their travels with the regiment until 1837 when the men were ordered to Jamaica West Indies. The British soldiers in garrison there were dying rapidly of yellow fever and the regiment was there to enforce the troops. My mother did not go with my father but I did and we sailed from Cork in the bark India, which had a rough passage, but we arrived safely at Port Royal and were immediately marched to Upper Camp. In the course of a few months we were transferred from post to post over the island. In the following year my mother came out and joined us but in six months she died. Soon after that my father was notified that unless I enlisted I could not remain longer with the regiment, and I preferred the sea and ran away and enlisted on the Ring-dove, brig, sixteen guns, which was then lying at Port Antonio. The Ring-dove was a slave catcher and one of a fleet of twelve line of battle ships, frigate, brig and sloops of war engaged in that service. In addition to sails the brig was propelled with oars called sweeps, which were very thick, heavy and powerful. Ten men were required for each sweep, and there were ten sweeps in a crew of 200 men at the sweeps in each brig. It was claimed that under favorable conditions a crew could row a brig five knots an hour. The slaves were also provided with sweeps and a chase was a very exciting affair. I have seen slaves with all sails spread and crew rowing like mad while men were swinging shot in hammocks to create motion and

in Baltimore he was shanghaied and carried off to the receiving ship Pioneer. He knew nothing of a sailor's duties and I sympathized with him and agreed to swing his hammock for him.

"When the watch was up we went below and were allowed to sleep. We laid between two guns and peacocks partly under us and partly over us and falling into a dose when we were aroused by a brass band practicing on the deck.

"We had with us a celebrated bandmaster, Captain Gilbert, and Commodore Jones had engaged a crack Portuguese band for the cruise, and this was its first appearance. The band made so much noise trying to play 'Hail Columbia' that Captain Gilbert was angry. The discord was agonizing, and Exenor got up and going out on deck told the band they knew nothing about music. This angered Gilbert and he threatened to have Exenor put in irons for interfering.

"Let me have that key-bugle," said Exenor, and I'll play 'Hail Columbia' for you."

"Gilbert did as requested and Exenor played the 'Marseillaise.' In a moment officers and men came rushing from all

me. I laid my head on the netting and stifled my body for the first blow. My teeth were firmly set and I stood the shock without wincing, but the pain was awful. It was like pouring hot lead over my back. I bore the punishment without a cry until the ninth lash, when my legs weakened and I fell as if I were dying. A tenth strike would have killed me, but the captain ordered them to stop. That was the only time I ever was flogged, and I did not serve it, but I was my bet. Such punishment was a brutal and degrading thing and belonged to barbarous times, but some sailors were so hardened to it that they would take one another's flogging for a glass of grog.

"The Mexicans, in the fall of 1842, were treating American seamen pretty badly. They arrested every American sailor they could on any pretext whatever and sent them to the copper mines, where no one could live longer than five years. When anything was said against the practice the Mexicans would say the United States government dared not trouble them because England would protect them, and matters had reached such a critical stage that war was expected daily.

"The United States and Cyane stopped at Monterey and the other vessels went to San Francisco. We arrived at Monterey October 19, 1842, and ran up a flag of truce to the fore royal masthead. An officer was sent ashore to notify the commandant that the United States ships were in the town would have to surrender. He gave the commandant forty-eight hours to capitulate and march the Mexican troops out of the fort.

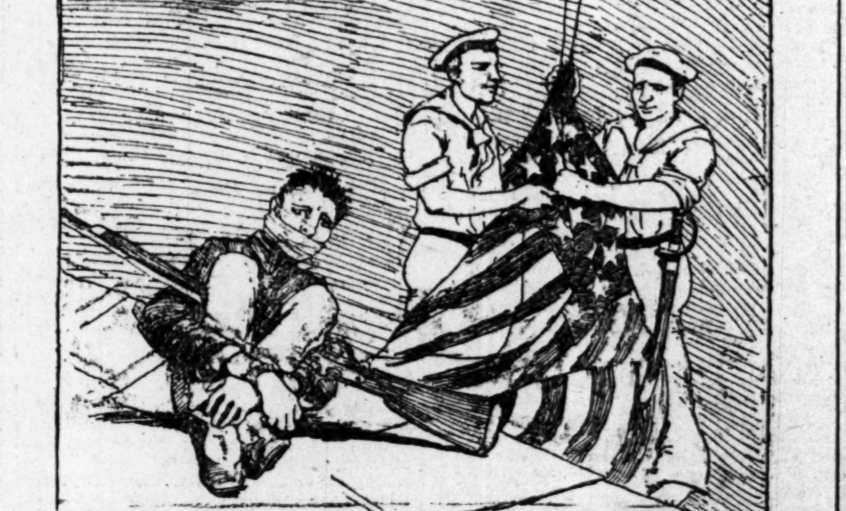
"The commandant that night sent two officers on board the United States to discuss terms of surrender, and the commandant of the Cyane showed them all over the vessel that they might appreciate our power. The men were all at quarters, our battle lamps were lit and the sailors were armed with strict orders with them ready for action made a grand sight which fully impressed the Mexicans with a sense of our strength. They held ships at bay for several days, and our officers and it was privately agreed that the fort should be surrendered in the morning, but for the sake of appearances we waited until the morning. The Mexicans were so anxious to get the fort that they were willing to surrender it without fighting. Our crews, however, knew nothing of this arrangement and expected a hard battle and prepared for it.

"In the morning there was a fog so dense that we could not see five feet ahead, and at 6 o'clock the boats were manned, ready to make good their way as still as death. Orders were given in whispers. Five hundred men under Lieutenants Delaney and Avery were landed from the ships, the rest of the crew remained on board to fight. All of the landing party were barefooted, and they advanced upon the fort without making a particle of noise.

"I pulled bow oar in the second cutter with an Irishman named John Hughes. We carried a load of marmalade and three officers ashore, and Hughes and I were left in charge of the boat with strict orders to stand by to recover the storming party in case it was beaten. It was our duty to obey, but as we were only fifty yards from the shore we were anxious to witness the fight, we thought we could venture a little way and see something of what was going on. So we started together on our hands and knees for the fort. It was uphill, mostly through grass, but we kept on and made no noise. We could not see where we were, but we could feel, and in a few moments our groping hands struck the stone fortification. We crept along until we reached a port hole where we could hear the slow, steady step of a sentry walking back and forth inside the embrasure. We listened to him a few moments and then Hughes proposed to me in a whisper to capture him.

"I said I would not do; the sentry would fire his musket and alarm the fort. Hughes said he would grab him by the throat, catch his musket by the lock and muzzle him so he could make no outcry, if I would pull his feet from under him and second him. I agreed to this, and we waited until the sentry was near enough; then, as he was passing the port hole, Hughes sprang upon him, caught him by the throat and wrenched his musket from him while I tripped him and threw him to the ground. Then, with our handkerchiefs, belts and the lanyards of our jackknives and his own bayonet we gagged him, lashed his wrists and ankles together, doubled him forward, ran his musket under the knees and over his arms and backed him so that he could not stir. Helpless and speechless, that sentry was the picture of humiliation and despair.

"We then discovered that our captive was the guardian of the flagstaff from which floated the Mexican standard. This was better luck than we expected, and Hughes told me to run to the cutter for the boat's signal—an American flag. When I returned with it Hughes had hauled down the Mexican flag, and we hoisted the American flag to the halyards and made fast the Mexican under it and were hoisting them to the top when Lieutenant Delaney and his storming party came up and



THEN WE GAGGED AND BOUND HIM.

parts of the ship to see the bugler and Gilbert held up both hands and exclaimed: 'You are Exenor or the devil!'

"I am not the devil," said the bugler, 'but I am Exenor.'

"Commodore Jones made Exenor captain and Gilbert second captain of the band."

"Flooding was an every day occurrence on board the United States. It was a common thing to see every morning fifteen or twenty men whipped for misdemeanors of some kind and it was said that during the cruise only nine men of the entire crew escaped the cat-o-nine-tails. We had a boatswain on board who boasted he would draw blood at the first blow."

"I was once reported for skulking when I was entirely innocent and was ordered to report with about half the crew for punishment in the morning. It was known that I never had been flogged and the men in my trip said I would cry but I made a bet of a pound of tobacco and six yards of sheeting that I was not skulking."

"When my name was called in the morning I stepped up to Captain Armstrong and told him boy-like that I did not deserve punishment for I was not skulking."

"Well," said he, 'if you don't deserve punishment now you will some other time when I can't catch you.'"

"The captain told me to strip, and I jumped on the grating and let them fasten

"Our squadron went to Callao, where we were soon followed by the squadron under Admiral Thomas. The American vessels were the flagships United States and the Cyane, and the sloops of war Cyane, Yorktown, James town, Dale and Levant. The British squadron consisted of the flagships Dublin, an equal ship with the United States, gun for gun and man for man, and the sloops of war Carisford, Champion, Cleopatra and two others. We believed that if war was proclaimed between the United States and Mexico, the English squadron would try to prevent us from leaving the harbor to go north to attack the Mexicans, and we prepared for a conflict. We exercised night and day and did everything possible to be in condition for a fight. When our boats' crews and the English sailors met on shore they chased each other and talked of what a splendid battle there would be between the two squadrons. On night the United States laid abreast of the Dublin, with guns cast loose and matches lit ready for action, and for three nights we slept at our quarters between the guns to be ready at a moment's warning."

"Commodore Jones was at last informed by the American minister that war had been proclaimed, and the entire squadron got under sail and started for California. The British fleet followed us, but did not attempt to interfere."

FLORIST SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Flower Is More Popular
Than Ever This Year.
How New Varieties Are
Cultivated and Judged.

The chrysanthemum is the floral despot of the age. It rules the world by the charms of its picturesque irregularities. Time was, when one's love was "like a red, red rose," and old-fashioned roses kept pace with the fashion of the day. In the garden, forgotten flowers of long ago, nowadays one's love is like a chrysanthemum, piquant, active, limitless in possibilities, and the modern garden is ablaze with color, and the modern world lets its light shine brilliantly before all.

The chrysanthemum is the type of the time. Roses and violets are heavy with incense, but the oriental blossom is as vigorous as an athlete, as restless as an end of the century civilization, as assertive as a political dictator, and as inquisitive as the philosopher in the yellow robe. Season's back, Charles Dudley Warner prophesied "the chrysanthemum rage would be a gorgeous sunset of its splendor," but the faded blossom with redoubled brilliancy and has not yet begun its westward journey. Apart from the riot of color, it is the chrysanthemum's beautiful English that separates it from the fate of the ephemeral fancies designated by Raffaelli, "the too pretty and the sentimental."

Thousands of years before the theory of a "northwest passage," in the mind of Columbus, germinated in the discovery of America, tall green stalks were bursting into multicolored blossoms in far-away China and Japan that were destined to thrust their roots and gain their greatest glory in the foreign soil of the unexpected country.

The chrysanthemum is the badge of oriental symbolism. It is the national emblem of the Shoguns, the rulers of the Japanese, and has its due place in eastern life, art and literature, in a people's sorrows and a nation's festivals. Its long, ragged petals twisting around the polished surface of an earthen jar have made the ceramic productions of China and Japan a delight to countless generations of aesthetes. Every year imperial garden parties are given in its honor, and from monarch to servant all pay it homage.

The chrysanthemum, says The Chicago Times-Herald, was first introduced into England by Chinese traders in 1764, when it was cultivated by the celebrated gardeners, Miller of Chelsea. But the germ seems to have speedily delayed in foreign environment, for fifty years later, when the plant was brought from Marseilles to London, it was not recognized as the earlier specimen and discussion as to its name and botanical features resulted in "chrysanthemum," the Greek "gold-flower." The Chusan daisy, nurtured in England, was the celestial parent of the numerous rosette or "pom-pom" offspring, which is distinguished as the Chinese type in opposition to the larger, broader, more irregular blossoms of Japan.

In America the chrysanthemum was imported from England and formed part of the stock of eastern trading ships as early as 1830. Old gardens on Long Island were ablaze with their shaggy petals a half century ago, and the oriental splendor of gorgeous chrysanthemums enlivened the backgrounds of somber puritan life.

So completely has America surrendered

to late years to the gaudy fascinations of the "shock-headed" witches of Japan, and the roly-poly mandarins of China, that a society was organized at Chicago in 1883, under the title of "The National Chrysanthemum Society of America," having for its sole object the interests of the hardy blossom which thrusts its head laughingly above its quieter neighbors and defiantly flaunts its colors in the face of the very queen of the garden.

The national society aims to supervise the dissemination of new varieties of chrysanthemums, to prevent the introduction in commerce of poor or worthless specimens, to insure correct nomenclature, to stimulate the formation of local societies, and to encourage better methods of cultivation. The present officers are: President, Eljah A. Wood, West Newton, Mass.; vice president, E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind.; secretary, Elmer D. Smith, Adrian, Mich.; treasurer, J. N. May, Summit, N. J.

Up to the present time the work of the society has been chiefly devoted to the revision of nomenclature. Before new specimens are offered to the market, the names are forwarded for insertion in the annual catalogue, thus preventing confusion and repetition. In 1888 the national organization divided the labor of the blossoms offered for sale into two sections, one for the committee of three, meeting in October and November, to form a jury of award for local territory in and around Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. The local judges are: W. N. Rudd, E. A. Kimball and H. A. Böhler, and their assembly room is at 155 Dearborn street.

Besides the Chrysanthemum Society of America there are also a national rose and a national carnation organization. The annual meetings of the different associations are held at the same time and locality, the latter changing the former always the second or third Tuesday in August. With the exception of the carnation society, which is invariably a February gathering, the scale of points of the national societies for the judgment of specimen blossoms, statistics of paramount interest to the exhibitors of November flower shows, is as follows:

Color..... 25 Points..... 10
Form..... 25 Points..... 10
Fullness..... 25 Points..... 10
Stem..... 25 Points..... 10
Total..... 100

Only one chrysanthemum ever obtained the coveted award of first prize, that of "Mrs. Perrin" of last year's exhibition. It was the sensation of the flower show. The color was pink, of an unusually rich warm shade, like a baby's soft finger tips. The stem was stately, erect, as if proud to support such a weight of loveliness, and the leaves of soft green climbed upward to the very base of the flower. "Mrs. Perrin" was one of E. G. Hill's seedlings, the vice president of the National Chrysanthemum Society. Specimens were forwarded for trial to both the Boston and New York committees, and the dual test resulted in diversity of judgment. New York promptly bestowed the highest token of its appreciation upon the most perfect blossom ever offered to its inspection, while Boston named ninety-two points as its conservative estimate of the chrysanthemum's novel charms.

Another flower that attracted unusual attention in the November display of last year was "Mrs. W. C. Egan," a lovely specimen of the chrysanthemum variety, named in honor of a Chicago woman, the wife of the secretary of the Horticultural Society. Other successes were the "Kohinoor," "Madame Bergman" and "Gretchen Buettner," the latter a Chicago growth from the Buettner nurseries at Park Ridge.

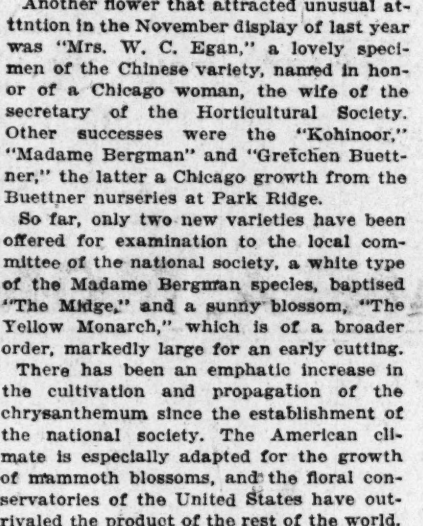
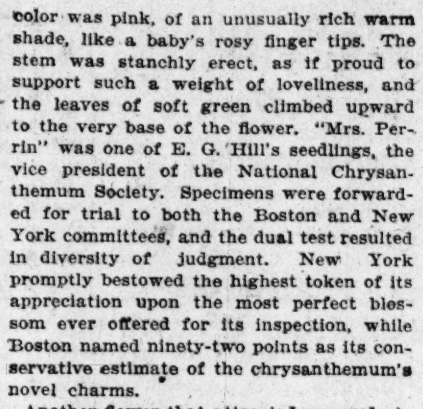
So far, only two new varieties have been offered for examination to the local committee of the national society, a white type of the Madame Bergman species, baptised "The Midge," and a sunny blossom, "The Yellow Monarch," which is of a broader color, more markedly large than the others. There has been an emphatic increase in the cultivation and propagation of the chrysanthemum since the establishment of the national society. The American climate is especially adapted for the growth of mammoth blossoms, and the floral conservatories of the United States have out-rivalled the product of the rest of the world.

Each man's dollar and gave them \$1 before he went to bed. The crowd began to cheer and was disappointed when the speaker said "electric light" for sale. But it was only for a few minutes, and then he again asked for the crowd to cheer and make their contributions. He would take a dollar from each man and give him a dollar to it and then wrap the whole in a greenback, making nine little rolls, which he put into his hat. They came so thick that he was obliged to ask the people to wait until he could get them all wrapped up. When the dollars finally ceased pouring in the hat was full, and the speaker said "the crowd" and began a "song and dance" about what good people they were and how much he appreciated their generosity. He said that he would not be outdone in generosity, and he would give them a present of one of his famous galvanic belts. Yes, he would, by golly!

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Seeds ripen quickly in the dry, clear autumn, and the hardy plant rapidly shoots its way upward, terminating in a flower frequently eight or ten inches in diameter. Specimen stalks yield but a single blossom. Offshoots and buds are mercilessly clipped and the plant is sacrificed to promote the beauty of the gorgeous oriental turban crowning its green stem. Cut chrysanthemums vary in price from \$3 to \$5 a dozen, a larger royalty than the American beauty, exactly in these present days of dreary autumn, though in later season she regains her supremacy. Fifty cents will adorn a

ture that is rich in eastern fertility of a progress that has cast away the garments of barbarism and arrayed itself in the purple and fine linen of the great group of civilized nations; of an architecture that has stamped its worth upon the loveliest of dream palaces; of an art that has enthralled the genius of England and America and thrust its witcheries among the clumsy sabots of Barbizon, for Rousseau, even Rousseau, "was taken with it as with a fever."

If there be a man of Chicago who has solved the intricate mazes of chrysanthemum lore, such a man is G. L. Grant, one of the original promoters of the old Florist Club, a member of the executive committee of the present Horticultural Society, and the editor of The American

Florist, a weekly journal dedicated to the interests of the floral trade of America. "The present enthusiasm for the cultivation of chrysanthemums," said Mr. Grant, "is the result of ten or twelve years' rapid growth. Five years ago I thought the fad had reached its zenith, but ever since has added to its strength. There is a continual influx of new forms, new colors and new varieties, which serves to inflame the general interest. Five thousand years ago chrysanthemums were hybridized by both China and Japan. The original type was broken and rebroken, crossed and re-crossed, until each species contained in itself the elements of former generations. By the law of atavism, applicable to flowers as to mankind, the evolved specimens contained the germs of the traits of both people. We obtain new varieties from Japan still, though they are mainly used to infuse fresh blood into our present examples."

The annual fall exhibitions in Chicago are conducted under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, which replaced the earlier organization of the Florist Club. The present officers are:

President—William H. Chadwick.
First Vice President—E. G. Uhllein.
Second Vice President—E. A. Kimball.
Third Vice President—Ernest Wiedenhofer.
Secretary—William C. Egan.
Treasurer—William N. Rudd.

For many years the November flower show has been an annual treat to the people of Chicago. Coming at a season when the sere and yellow leaf is practically all that remains of nature's coloring, the vivid masses of gay blossoms which change the barren interior of Battery D into the gorgeous richness of an oriental dwelling receive their appropriate portion of enthusiastic admiration. Crowds daily throng the improvised aisles watching for new specimens, greeting and favoring everywhere the congratulatory Horticultural Society on the successful appearance of its annual festival.

The flower show of 1908 will occupy Battery D from the 10th to the 14th of November, and, as in former years, each day will be dedicated to some special blossom, to which its devotees can manifest their allegiance. Tuesday chrysanthemums will assert their exclusive autumn supremacy.

Wednesday will be rose day and the hall will be heavy with fragrance. It is also the day reserved for the competition in table decorations, \$100 to be awarded at the termination of the show to the contestant most successful in combining the aesthetics of art with the aesthetics of nature. Thursday will be devoted to carnations and those tiny purple blossoms which Herrick styles "more sweet than any." Thursday also has been named for the prize contest in the arrangement of orchid baskets. Friday, as reserved for carnation and chrysanthemum seedlings, will be of emphatic interest to the horticultural trade. For the final session there will be special competitions in floral arrangements.

Every plant which enters the exhibition to contest for a premium must have been cultivated by the sender for at least three months prior to the date specified for the opening. In case of chrysanthemums it is further required that the plants shall be displayed in pots of identical measurement with those in which they were grown, and those rooting through the bottom of the pot shall be debarred from competition. All judgment is based on a scale of points. It necessitating eighty-five for a first premium, seventy-five for a second, and sixty-five for a third. In case of a tie each exhibitor is rewarded.

The judges for the coming November display are a committee of ladies, under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. J. Gleason, to decide the merits of the various floral arrangements, and a committee of men interested in horticulture to determine the awards for plants and cut blossoms. The membership is composed of ladies from Cleveland, the president of the Society of American Florists; Philip Brittmeyer, of Detroit; and E. A. Kimball, of Chicago.

It is only of comparatively recent years that the judgment of floral decorations has been left to the decision of society women. "In earlier days," said G. L. Grant, "remotely, 'before the old Florist Club had lost its identity in the Horticultural Society, the judgment was all done by professional men and there was a disposition on the part of the men to reserve such right for themselves. When the idea was first mooted of referring decisions on floral arrangements to society women there was some opposition, as was naturally to be expected. But the boys were finally brought to a knowledge of the merits of the argument that a woman is the best judge of table and interior decoration. She goes east and discovers novel methods of floral embellishment and travels abroad, bringing back with her the results of foreign observation. City florists have never regretted their decision."

"The plan which evolved the first committee of ladies was this: Every prominent florist in town made up a list of his best patronesses, the name figuring most frequently being the one designated for selection. There were fifteen names submitted for comparison, and on every one of the name of Mrs. J. J. Gleason was conspicuously inscribed. She is particularly popular with the floral trade, being unusually versed in horticultural knowledge, and has been chairman of the committee ever since."

SPAN OF LIFE GROWS
Man's Existence on Earth Has Increased
During the Century Six Years.
AVERAGE TIME IS 63 YEARS

Dr. Vacher, of the French International Institute of Statistics, Talks of Human Longevity.

A discovery of widespread interest and importance has just been made by Dr. Vacher, a well-known member of the French International Institute of Statistics. It relates to human longevity, a subject with which eminent physicians, physiologists and specialists have occupied themselves during the last century.

Dr. Vacher, perhaps because he is a natural optimist, writes very cheerfully on the subject. His calculations, he says, have satisfied him that the average duration of life has increased by nearly six years in other words, he maintains that since the year 1800 the average duration of life and women have approached by six years nearer to normal and natural age than they have ever approached before.

He says that the average duration of life has increased by nearly six years since the year 1800. He says that the average duration of life has increased by nearly six years since the year 1800. He says that the average duration of life has increased by nearly six years since the year 1800.

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Chicago Man Has Found an Easy Way to Raise Various Kinds of No Possibility of Failure.

Wednesday will be rose day and the hall will be heavy with fragrance. It is also the day reserved for the competition in table decorations, \$100 to be awarded at the termination of the show to the contestant most successful in combining the aesthetics of art with the aesthetics of nature. Thursday will be devoted to carnations and those tiny purple blossoms which Herrick styles "more sweet than any." Thursday also has been named for the prize contest in the arrangement of orchid baskets. Friday, as reserved for carnation and chrysanthemum seedlings, will be of emphatic interest to the horticultural trade. For the final session there will be special competitions in floral arrangements.

Every plant which enters the exhibition to contest for a premium must have been cultivated by the sender for at least three months prior to the date specified for the opening. In case of chrysanthemums it is further required that the plants shall be displayed in pots of identical measurement with those in which they were grown, and those rooting through the bottom of the pot shall be debarred from competition. All judgment is based on a scale of points. It necessitating eighty-five for a first premium, seventy-five for a second, and sixty-five for a third. In case of a tie each exhibitor is rewarded.

The judges for the coming November display are a committee of ladies, under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. J. Gleason, to decide the merits of the various floral arrangements, and a committee of men interested in horticulture to determine the awards for plants and cut blossoms. The membership is composed of ladies from Cleveland, the president of the Society of American Florists; Philip Brittmeyer, of Detroit; and E. A. Kimball, of Chicago.

It is only of comparatively recent years that the judgment of floral decorations has been left to the decision of society women. "In earlier days," said G. L. Grant, "remotely, 'before the old Florist Club had lost its identity in the Horticultural Society, the judgment was all done by professional men and there was a disposition on the part of the men to reserve such right for themselves. When the idea was first mooted of referring decisions on floral arrangements to society women there was some opposition, as was naturally to be expected. But the boys were finally brought to a knowledge of the merits of the argument that a woman is the best judge of table and interior decoration. She goes east and discovers novel methods of floral embellishment and travels abroad, bringing back with her the results of foreign observation. City florists have never regretted their decision."

"The plan which evolved the first committee of ladies was this: Every prominent florist in town made up a list of his best patronesses, the name figuring most frequently being the one designated for selection. There were fifteen names submitted for comparison, and on every one of the name of Mrs. J. J. Gleason was conspicuously inscribed. She is particularly popular with the floral trade, being unusually versed in horticultural knowledge, and has been chairman of the committee ever since."

SPAN OF LIFE GROWS
Man's Existence on Earth Has Increased
During the Century Six Years.
AVERAGE TIME IS 63 YEARS

Dr. Vacher, of the French International Institute of Statistics, Talks of Human Longevity.

A discovery of widespread interest and importance has just been made by Dr. Vacher, a well-known member of the French International Institute of Statistics. It relates to human longevity, a subject with which eminent physicians, physiologists and specialists have occupied themselves during the last century.

Dr. Vacher, perhaps because he is a natural optimist, writes very cheerfully on the subject. His calculations, he says, have satisfied him that the average duration of life has increased by nearly six years in other words, he maintains that since the year 1800 the average duration of life and women have approached by six years nearer to normal and natural age than they have ever approached before.

He says that the average duration of life has increased by nearly six years since the year 1800. He says that the average duration of life has increased by nearly six years since the year 1800. He says that the average duration of life has increased by nearly six years since the year 1800.

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Triumphal Southern Tour of the World's Two Famous and Favorite Shows, Now Combined!

WAIT FOR THE TWO BIG SHOWS UNITED AT ATLANTA NOT UNTIL **WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11**

WAIT! Will Exhibit At Atlanta Not Until WEDNESDAY.

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ADAM FOREPAUGH AND SELLS BROTHERS

America's Two Greatest Shows Now United.

All the Greatest Living Features and Greatest Artists on Earth. The Natural Kingdom's one Metropolis. Great train loads of Exclusive Curiosities. The Biggest Collection of Rarest Wild and Domesticated Animals in the World and nowhere else to be seen. The only Zoological Exhibit. Two Monster Menageries United. Presenting for the first time in the South, the Largest and Most Extensive Display of Rare Wild Beast Wonders.

100 CAGES, OPEN DENS, AQUARIUMS, AVIARIES, CHARIOTS AND PAGEANT CARS. 100

You will see the only living Rhinoceros in captivity. The only pair of Polar Bears. The only pair of Hippopotamuses in this country. The only performing Seals and Sea Lions in the world. The great and only Paw Dancing Elephants. The only pair of Indian Tapirs in this country. The only two lions of Acting Elephants on earth. The only Giant Bengal Tigers in this country. The only six Monster African Lions in this country. The only flock of Australian Ostriches in this country. "Mito," the smallest Elephant in the world. The largest living Gorilla in the world. We have them all, no one else has.

Type would not suffice to enumerate the vast number of variety of perfect Wild Beasts, Birds and Amphibians bred in the enormous Adam Forepaugh & Sells Brothers Big Show.

Greatest Speeding Wild Animals, Greatest Jockeys and Thoroughbreds, Greatest Races Ever Run.

Entirely New and Novel, like every other feature of this Modern Show.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY HIGH FIVE HORSE RACE, SEVEN ROUNDS OF MASTERY SOLELY BY EMINENT LADY RIDERS.

To Our Friends of the Sunny South:

It has been almost a quarter of a century since we first visited the Southern States with our Circus, during which time we have kept pace with the progress of the times, introducing from year to year new features and novelties, until it seemed we had reached the climax upon our last visit here.

This year we have made another forward stride, wholly unexampled in the history of tented shows. We have combined our show with the great Adam Forepaugh aggregation, and will bring both Shows to the Southern States, exhibiting them together for one price of admission. Fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children adults to both big shows united.

Naturally the other Circuses will assail us, knowing it is impossible for them to compete, and undoubtedly the country will be flooded with the frothy vapors of insane and unbecoming concern, who will claim that the combination of these two circuses is a monopoly, and in all other conceivable ways attempt to cast aspersions upon our advertisements. The wide publicity the press has given to the tremendous federation of material, capital and reputation; the intense interest, commotion and comment aroused in managerial circles, and the significant apprehension involuntarily manifested by arrogant and self-assured weaklings, stamp it as the most memorable and momentous event in all amusement annals. It is self-evident that, aside from all individual interests, the public may be consistently congratulated upon the triumphant perfection of an idea and institution which immediately expands the scope and multiplies the pleasures of entire holidays without a penny's additional cost to the multitude.

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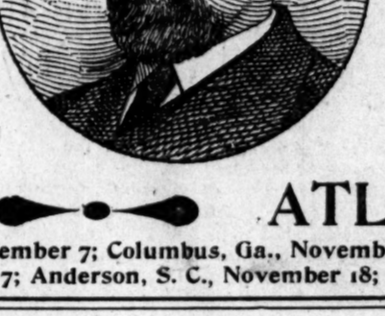
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Greatest Menageries...
Greatest Circuses...
Greatest Hippodromes...
Greatest Parades...
Combined Colossal Circus Companies...
Great Rings...
An Army of Artists 4

Startling, Baffling and Meteoric Surprises. A dozen Sterling Acts at one time are to be seen, introducing all new Classic Features.

FIRST TIME IN THE SOUTH WITH THIS SHOW ONLY

The only Genuine Lady Clowns and Ring Mistresses. The Greatest Male and Female Equestrians of the day. The Monarch of Mid-Air Originalities. All the Champion Athletes, Acrobats and Famous Artists. All the up-to-date startling Aerial Sensations. Twenty Jolly Clowns and Jesters. Two Olympian Stages. New Feats and Foreign Triumphs. Three Hundred Circus Celebrities. One Hundred Superb Acts. Twenty Hippodrome Races...



Exhibiting Everything That Wealth Can Purchase. A magnificent millionaire institution as moral as might. The largest Show in the world, exhibiting more on the street than other shows charge to see. The largest Tent ever constructed. Seating capacity, 15,000. Fifty uniformed ushers. Numbered Coupon Actually Reserved Seats on Sale at

Harry Silverman's Cigar Store, Corner Peachtree and Decatur Streets. TWO COMPLETE PERFORMANCES **WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11** AFTERNOON AT 2. DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER. EVENING AT 8...

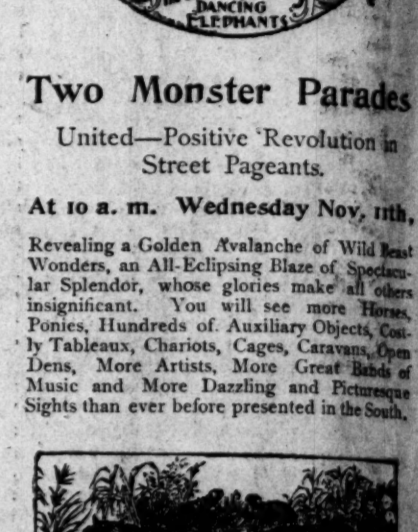
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ADMISSION TO THE TWO BIG SHOWS COMBINED... 50c CHILDREN UNDER NINE YEARS... 25c Cheap Excursion Rates From All Points.

Two Monster Parades United—Positive Revolution in Street Pageants.

At 10 a. m. Wednesday Nov. 11th, Revealing a Golden Avalanche of Wild Beast Wonders, an All-Encompassing Spectacular Splendor, whose glories make all other pageants insignificant. You will see more Horses, Ponies, Hundreds of Auxiliary Objects, Costly Tableaux, Chariots, Cages, Catapults, Open Dens, More Artists, More Great Feats of Music and More Dazzling and Spectacular Sights than ever before presented in the South.

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lance about twenty miles along the coast, where he had lived before coming to my place. The natives there had put up with him for a long time, but at last they got sick of the business, and the chiefs of the town turned dead against him and gave him a week in which to clear out. I never knew rightly what brought this about, for Jack was very reticent on the point. But it must have been something very bad, or else the natives would never have summoned up courage to behave as they did. There was a tattoo, a village virgin, mixed up in the business, I know, a fine looking girl. She stuck to him all through, and came away with him to Salua, where I was.

"For a long time Jack had been playing off an old beachcomber's bounce on the natives at Tanua. Whenever they would turn a bit nasty he would threaten to bring a British man-of-war down on them and have them well punished. This used to scare the people, for men-of-war were scarce in those days, and the Samoans had an almost superstitious awe of their guns. It's different now, for the natives have seen so much of modern war vessels that they've grown to despise them. They aren't afraid of being shelled either. Why, I've seen

"I was away in the bush, hunting wild cattle, when the Seagull arrived, and that saved Jack—that and his own smartness. The vessel dropped into the lagoon at Salua early one morning and anchored about a mile from the shore, for it was a good, safe harbor, though rather small. Jack, from his own hut, saw her come in, and guessed what she was after. Presently she lowered a boat, and a lieutenant, an all gold case, came ashore in style. Of course, the natives were glad to get off the old papalapa house about, and I suppose they thought I would be able to tell them the whereabouts of Jack, having heard that he had been seen around Salua.

"When the lieutenant opened the gate, there was Jack, as bold as brass, sitting upon an easy chair upon the veranda, reading an old newspaper and looking very much at home.

"I nearly died of laughing when Jack told me the story afterwards, mimicking the haw-haw style of the lieutenant, who, of course, did not know a word of Samoan, but took everything that Jack said for gospel truth.

"You are Mr. Williams, I suppose," said the lieutenant, as polite as possible, taking off his hat.

"Yes," said Jack, "glad to meet you; step right in and make yourself at home."

"So the lieutenant sat down on the veranda, and Jack fetched out a bottle of gin, and they had two or three nobbles quite sociable. The officer explained that he had come with a warrant for the arrest of one Jack Wilkinson, whom the British government wanted for murder, arson and a whole host of other crimes.

"In return the officer got a most amazing amount of information about the beachcomber.

"Do I know the man?" says Jack. "Why he's the greatest scoundrel unbelieve, and he's raising my trade by the lies he tells the natives. I only wish you would clear him out of Samoa."

"Help you to catch him? Why I should think I would, and so will every native in the town, then. The fellow was here last week, but he's gone to his old place, Tanua, to try to get some pigs."

"When the lieutenant heard this, he was all in haste to get away.

"Don't be in too much of a hurry," said Jack; "you'd better go slow; it's a most dangerous situation, and the chances are that you'll get stuck on a reef. But, if you'll wait a minute, while I close the store, I don't mind going with you and piloting you around—I'd do anything to get that stretch caught."

"So Jack, putting on his best coat, went off with the lieutenant, and the captain, knowing nothing of the coast, was very glad to accept him as a pilot, and give him \$20 for his services, too.

"On the passage round Jack spun them a long yarn about the savage natives of Tanua. They were terribly fierce, he said, always fighting, and Wilkinson would probably sit them up to attack the landing party, and so on, and so on. They ought to go ashore with a strong, armed force, and, if possible, a field gun or two.

"The advice sounded reasonable enough

Ben's Watermelons.

Maurice Thompson — How Four Were Lost and Only One Was Saved. A Novel but Very Effective Trap. : : : : :

A boy's heroism is multiform, but in every phase its perfect sincerity has a strong appeal, especially when an unconscious element of humor gleams through it. I enjoyed my ancient friend Ben Rucky's little story last summer. Ben is growing old in a jolly mood under the humble roof-tree of his boyhood's days amid the brown hills of North Georgia.

It seems that when Ben was a lad, somewhere between twelve and eighteen years old, he planted a patch of flat ground between two hills in luscious hope of growing a fine crop of watermelons. He was industrious, his plot of land was very fertile, and, best of all, the season turned out unusually propitious. As the summer drew along with alternating showers and burning sunshine, the vines grew apace and the melons swelled up like great green bubbles on the ground among the rich green and mottled leaves. Ben was proud of his melon patch and correspondingly impatient to see the fruit ripen. Not a weed was left to grow inside the inclosure; the whole area was kept as if swept and garnished.

On the far-spreading vines growing out of one "hill," or bed, five melons of extraordinary size developed, with all the outward markings of the celebrated "ice-rind rattlesnake" variety. This incomparably delicious, crimson-cored species was then very rare and had its composite name from two features: a rind whose inner appearance was like ice, and a mottled outer coating not unlike the pattern on a rattlesnake's skin. These five enormous watermelons filled Ben's heart with satisfaction while he watched them grow. His mouth watered thinking of the time to come.

As a matter of course, the melons did not grow equally, coming of flowers blown several days apart; but this was fortunate, for if all had ripened at once the feast could not have been very much prolonged; whereas, maturing one at a time from day to day, what a lingering delight! Ben was patient in his impatience, and time wore on until one day he thumped the oldest melon with his second finger and said to himself:

"It'll be ripe ter-morrer."

That night he dreamed a fragrant savory dream—a juicy and delicious dream. Imaginary red water, as sweet as sugar, dripped from his lips and chin, while he munched the huge central core of his fine firstling, the largest rattlesnake melon ever grown in that neighborhood.

Next morning bright and early Ben was up and away to the patch, his heart as light as the maternal breeze falling down from the mountains, his feet, bare and brown, pattering rapidly along the well-beaten sandy path. When he reached the low fence inclosing the patch and, with a grin of expectation, looked over, he recoiled as if from a blow.

The big melon was gone!

His brain whirled. He counted one, two, three, four. The fifth had vanished some time during the night. Some person had stolen it.

But Ben was far too practical in his habits of thought and action to spend much time in useless worrying over his calamity. Investigation showed him little sign of the thief. Not a well-marked track could be found; but over in a thick wood bordering one side of the patch he discovered, alas! the shining, hollowed rind of the broken melon. Here the gluttonous robber had made his unholy feast.

Two or three nights thereafter the same fate befell another of the fine melons. This left but three. What was poor Ben to do? He cudgelled his brain, he consulted his father and his Uncle Dave. There appeared no way save to watch the patch by night. So Ben lay in a corner of the fence until long after 12 in the black darkness, but nobody came. Then he crept home and slept. Meantime, one more melon vanished, and so on, until but one of the five remained. This one was not yet ripe enough to pick, for Ben wished the seeds to mature for next year's planting.

Something had to be done at once and efficiently. There could be no delay. So Ben racked his brain, and his Uncle Dave came over to help him out.

"We might catch the 'fernal scoundrel' w'er trap er somethin'," Uncle Dave finally suggested.

"Dye s'pose so?" demanded Ben, half credulous, half in doubt.

Uncle Dave pondered in silence with an abstract inventive mood gleaming forth from his deep-set gray eyes.

"We kin," he presently said, his jaws talking on a determined expression. "We kin do it an' do it easy as fallin' off'n a log!"

Then he explained to Ben the simple plan of a rope spring which was to be made of two stout sticks driven solidly into the ground ten feet apart. Each stick so planted was to have a fork or crotch at the top. Now a rope with a slip-noose in its middle was to have its two ends passing over the stakes in the crutches in such wise that when the mid noose lay on the ground between the stakes the rope ends, to each of which a twenty-pound stone was tied, would be drawn up nearly to the top of the stakes, a position which was to be maintained by a set of wooden trap-triggers. But the instant that these triggers were touched down would drop the stones and jerk the noose tight. It was a glorious trap, and it worked like a savage charm.

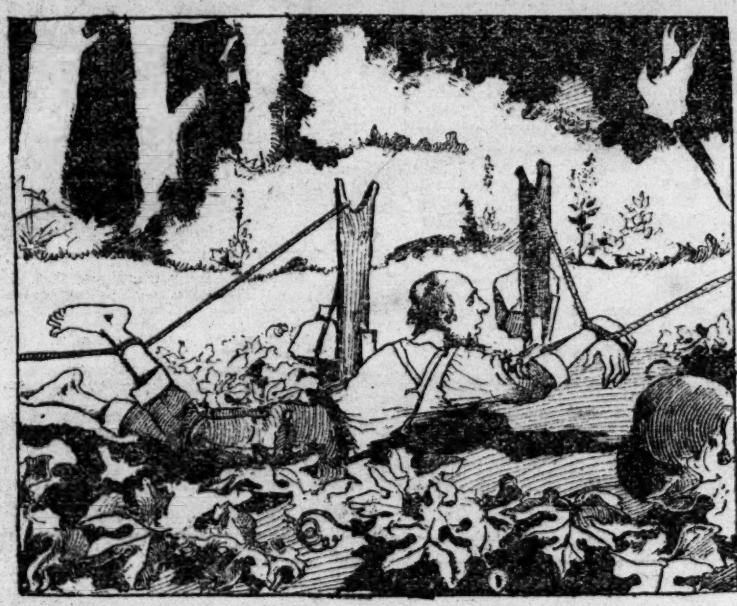
Uncle Dave and Ben perfected it in the forenoon, and after testing it by every method suggested by the situation, pronounced it perfect.

"They air but one way, Bonny," said Uncle Dave, "at that thief kin beat this yer fixin', an' that's ef he sh'd think o' slippin' his hand under the rope. In that

case he mought git that watermillin an' grin at our thingembob here."

Uncle Dave went home and Ben pattered all the rest of the day making another rope snare exactly like the first. He had it in his head to double the chances of catching the thief, and when darkness fell he went forth to drive his stakes and adjust his noosed ropes and heavy stone weights.

Ben had a method in his way of setting the snares. The thief always came out of the wood and approached the melon vine from that direction. So Ben took advantage of this fact. One snare was set so that its noose encircled the remaining melon, the other spread its loop across the



HOW THE THIEF WAS CAUGHT.

thief's path about four or five feet distant. This was on a sultry, cloudy, moonless night in August. Ben mopped his sweating face when at last both traps had their triggers nicely set and everything was ready for business.

"Now," he muttered, dimly regarding his rude but powerful machines as they were scarcely visible in the dark. "Now, I'll git 'em a comin' er a goin', sure as the world."

It was no use staying there any longer. The thief would not come until he was gone, that was certain, therefore Ben went home to bed. For hours he lay awake. Three times he got up and slipped out to the patch, only to find his melon safe and his snares grimly waiting for a victim. Slowly the clouds thickened on the sky, and at length a fine mist-like rain filled the air with a sultry dampness, and the darkness became blackness. Then Ben fell asleep, to be awakened presently by a strange noise.

He leaped out of bed, rubbing his eyes and trying to pull his wits together. He had not taken his clothes off, and was ready to run at a second's warning; but he was confused. Just listen!

"Oh, lorry mussy!" bawled a voice, "come yer quick! Oh, Ben! oh Ben!"

The excited boy, after several trials, lighted a flambeau or torch of pitch splinters prepared for such an emergency. Then he called his father and together the two hurriedly made their way to the melon patch. Meanwhile the stentorian, agonized voice was filling the hollow night with piteous cries for help. Ben was shaking with nervousness and several times came near dropping the torch; but he led the way, determined upon making sure work with his ensnared thief. His father came at his heels, almost as much excited as Ben, and bearing in hand a heavy billet of wood. They peered through the mist.

Sure enough, there was the thief, caught not only in one but both of the snares. His right leg was securely tied between his foot and the knee, while both of his hands were squeezed together so forcibly that he could not move them. It was plain at a glance that in approaching the coveted melon he had stepped into one loop, the one set in his path, and had fallen forward so that his hands reached and sprung the noose that surrounded the luscious temptation.

"Wull, wull, I declare!" exclaimed Ben's father. "W'y, Dave! w'at 'pon the face o' creation air ye a doin' yer?"

And there lay Uncle Dave, kicking and grunting and writhing, vainly intent upon escape from his painful and embarrassing predicament.

"Uncle Dave!" cried Ben, dropping the torch. "The good alive! Uncle Dave!"

Instantly it was as dark as Egypt, for the light went quite out before Ben could pick it up.

"Now ye're in a fix, ain't ye! Wull, wull, Dave!" That was all that Ben's father could say.

Poor Uncle Dave had to lie there until Ben went to the house and brought another torch; then they untied him. He was not much hurt beyond a sprained wrist and a badly skinned ankle; but he was mightily humiliated.

"Not that I minded much a bein' found out arter I'd eat up all them julleious watermillions but one. What kind o' posters me about it." Dave often said, "air ter think 'at I got cotch in my own thingembob. Course I wer, not a expectin' two of 'em an' thet's what got me. W'en I

stepped in the fust one it flung me right into t'other an' ther' I wer a kickin' an' a bawlin'! Did ye ever hear o' sich luck? But—" and he smacked his lips, "them four watermillions w'at I did eat wus glor'us good!"

German School Days.

The average American boy little realizes in how much pleasanter places his lines are cast than are those of boys of most other nations. A distinguished university professor who has just returned from prolonged studies abroad, recently related his experience with the public schools in Germany. He remarked, by the way, that in certain parts of the country there seemed to be no children. There were plenty of small people, but no evidences of childhood, as we know it. Wishing to place his own son of eleven years in the public schools, and being always ardently interested in the cause of education, he made a point of visiting the schools extensively and leisurely, and the results to his mind were far from happy. The masters, for the most part, he found to be domineering autocrats, abusing their power in a way to rouse the Fourth of July spirit of the meekest Ameri-

and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil, if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold the other foreleg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both forelegs a little in advance for the first foothold. This leaves good places all ready made for the hind feet. Now bracing himself up by his huge, strong forelegs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the forefeet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling with his forefeet. Thus the center of gravity is preserved and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose.

OLD VOLCANOES IN ENGLAND.

The Existence of Dykes Explained by Them.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Sir Archibald Geikie, F. R. S., in a lecture before the Glasgow Geological Society on "The Latest Volcanoes in the British Isles," says that the subject is one which had occupied him closely for the last twenty and more especially for the last seven years. These islands of ours were especially fortunate in the wonderfully complete record which they had within their borders of the history of volcanic action. He supposed that there was no area of equal dimensions on the surface of the earth where the story of volcanic action had been recorded so completely and with such voluminous details.

From the earliest geological times they had an almost continuous record of volcanic eruption along the western border of the European continent. There were once active volcanoes along a great valley between the outer Hebrides on the west and the main land of Scotland on the east, and they extended from the south of Antrim through the line of the inner Hebrides far north into the Faroe isles and beyond them into Iceland. The present Icelandic volcanoes were the lineal descendants of those which were in action in this country in tertiary times.

The story of volcanoes in this country was to be found by the side of volcanoes in Iceland, and one of the most prominent features of the modern volcanoes in that country was that they did not form mountains like Aetna or Vesuvius. Their dominant feature was the production of great rectilinear fissures, but there were also cones. Every one who had sailed along the shores of the Clyde was familiar with the dikes that rose up sometimes with singular prominence along the shores of Arran, Bute and the Cumbraes, great, wall-like masses of black rock through the sandstone. These dikes marked some of the fissures produced during the time of the early volcanic eruptions.

The eruptions appeared to have begun with the formation of these fissures. They had them in Antrim, Mull, Rum, Canna, Sunday and Skye. The inner Hebrides were merely fragments of what may have been originally a volcanic plateau extending from Antrim in the south to the north of Skye. The successive overflows of basalt could be traced in layers in old river channels, and these layers had been repeated at least four times in the history of the plateau, as shown in the islands of Canna and Sanday.

From the beginning of the story to the end the production of fissure seemed to have been the fundamental fact. There was great difficulty in fixing the age, but within the last few months, in the course of their work in the geological survey, they had come across evidence which would enable them to spell their way among the dikes of the whole western highlands. The volcanoes, however, belonged to a very recent period—to a time actually younger than the soft clay on which London is built. That clay was there before the volcanoes began to blaze forth. In closing Sir Archibald referred to the subject of denudation of waste, which he described as one of the most fascinating departments of geology and one which gave valuable aid in enabling them to determine the age of different strata, and there was, he said, no place where the geologist could study that subject with more profit to himself and benefit to science than along the north shores of the Faroe isles, where there were the finest sea cliffs in Europe, some of them 2,000 feet in height.

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then."

"Boys, be wise; here comes a fool!" exclaimed a great theologian, as he stopped jumping over chairs with the lads, when a solemn friend, who was afraid of his dignity, approached.

"You don't know the luxury of playing the fool," said Lord Chancellor Eldon when he was larking about in his own house.

"You are a father, s'gnor, so we shall finish our ride," said Henry IV of France when the Spanish minister found him with his little son riding round the room on a stick.

Dugald Stewart, the philosopher, was once found by a friend trying to balance a peacock's feather on his nose. His competitor in the game was none other than Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian.

Faraday regularly played marbles and ball with his little boys, and took part in children's charades, playing once the "learned pig."

William Pitt delighted to romp with children. He was once playing with his nieces and nephews, who were struggling amid much laughter to blacken his face with a burnt cork. In the midst of the fun two cabinet ministers were announced. He would not give up the fun at once, and in the fray he did get his face blackened.

"Now I must attend to the grandes," he said. A basin was fetched and the prime minister washed his face, hid the basin, and had the cabinet ministers shown in.

I once knew a famous physician who delighted in the performance of Punch and Judy, and was himself such a successful mimic of Punch that he once saved a patient's life by the great drooliness of his imitation. The patient was suffering from a swelling in the throat and the doctor, turning his wiz, suddenly appeared at the bedside with the voice and expression of Punch. The sick man laughed so heartily that the gathering broke and a complete cure resulted.

Climbing Elephants.

Elephants are able to make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs, where mules would not dare to venture, and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summits of mountains over 1,000 feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way it is done: The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One foreleg is then cautiously passed over the edge

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., October 25, 1896.

A New Correspondent.

The Junior and its readers have cause to be congratulated upon the accession of Miss Mary Ann Rucker to its corps of school correspondents. She will hereafter inform our readers of the current topics and work of Crew.

To know Miss Rucker is to say that she is one of the very brightest and most attractive girls in the city. Miss Roach, the efficient principal, could certainly have selected no better to represent such a representative school in such representative columns.

JUNIOR LETTER BOX.

Interesting and Instructive Correspondence from the Young Folks.

Belle Reynolds, Shady Dale, Ga.—I saw in one of The Constitutions where Annie Cameron inquired for a little friend. I think there was some mistake. I waited to see if anyone would reply. There was a little fat, red-headed girl visited her friends here, but her name was Bessie May, not "Way." She and I were great friends, went to school together while she was here. When I last heard of her she was in Tennessee. If any of the little cousins have met her, I would like for them to write to me. I will answer their letters and return postage, and a little keepsake for them and Bessie May, too. Love to Aunt Susie and the noble Constitution. I send five cents for the Grady hospital.

Susie R. Robinson, Littleton, N. C.—Dear Junior: I live in Halifax county, about seven miles from the Panacore springs, which are among the most famous mineral springs in the state. We visited them last Friday with several of our cousins. The springs are situated at the foot of a hill. We went in the house over the springs which has two stories. On going on the lower floor, which is a dirt floor, we saw the spring. It runs from under a large rock. They all liked the water very much. We all then went up stairs. Here we found the nicest old man, who kept store in a small room up there. Among his nice things was candy. One of the cousins treated the crowd. After this we went out and strolled around. First we saw the pond, that was very picturesque, with the wind gently blowing little waves up and the shadows of the trees on the opposite side cast on it. We wanted to go boat riding, but the boat leaked. We next climbed the hill and stopped in the pavilion, so as to get a full view of the scene. The pavilion is on the side of the hill. On the hill there were many large and beautiful rocks. Some were as tall as a man's head, others were flat. Some of us climbed the largest of these rocks. Then it was time to return home, after another visit to the spring. On our return we killed a moccasin. It is the most poisonous snake we North Carolinians have. I will close by asking the cousins how many children there are here. There are seven sisters and each one has a brother.

Sallie Bell, Alto, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I have long been a silent admirer of The Junior department. I think we young people should strive to make our page as interesting as possible, since Aunt Susie has been so kind as to set aside one for us. I see in this week's paper nearly every one mentioned "Scrooge." Now, I think we should encourage and help such noble boys as he, for they are few indeed, at least in this part of the country.

Well, now for the subject. I will take "Beauty." At early morn I wander forth into verdant fields and behold the tinted flowers breathing their sweet perfume on the pure air, and see trees laden with delicate blossoms foretelling a plentiful harvest. I stop for a moment and listen to the gentle murmurings of the little brook flowing along so peacefully in its rocky bed. Surely, such a sight is beautiful.

Look above and view the many birds on wing and hear them singing so merrily, welcoming the dawn of spring, and chanting a lay as a requiem to the departure of winter. Look around still and view the myriads of insects sporting in the sunlight or sipping nectar from flowers. Oh, is not beauty there?

When night comes forth with spangled robes and diadem of gems upon her brow, is this not beautiful? Nor are all these scenes alone lovely. Woman stands forth like some brilliant star guiding man through paths of life and cheering his way. Whether she be in the lofty or lowly walks of life, if she possess mental qualities, she is beautiful. Her beauty does not depend upon the graceful form or gorgeous apparel; it is her mind, well cultivated and endowed with all those intellectual qualifications which make her a brilliant star, and which will enable her to enlighten those with whom she converses. It may be found also in her heart, one which possesses all those fine and exquisite feelings, whereby she can sympathize with the sufferings of others.

Although nature possesses so much beauty, art has her share, for she endeavors to copy her work and invest them with beauty. Look at the artist, who tells day after day upon a painting which he has copied from nature, he endeavors to paint the flowers with accuracy, give that exquisite emerald hue to the leaves of the trees, the same tint to the horizon, and that same gorgeous light to the sun. He saw beauty in nature and desired to imitate it. Is there not great pleasure felt when

beholding works of art? We can but love and admire the fruits of genius; beauty dwelleth everywhere, from the tiny flower to the stupendous heavens, at night lighted with innumerable stars, bearing the impress of the One who created all things.

Romie M. Horsley, Barge, Ga.—Dear Junior. I am a little boy eight years old. I live in the country and have a nice time. Papa takes The Constitution and he thinks there is nothing like it. I like it myself. I do like to read the little children's letters. So I will tell you about my pet dog. He is a pretty little dog and is as smart as he can be, but an old big mad dog came and bit him Saturday. It made me so mad that me and my brother, larger than myself, killed him. This is my first time to try to write and I hope it won't go to the wastebasket. I send 5 cents to the hospital.

Clara Culpepper and Sarah Chisolm, Calvert, Miss.—Dear Junior: Here comes two southern girls knocking for admittance to your happy circle. Little people, you are making this department very interesting. Indeed, we dearly love to read all of your kind letters. But for brevity's sake and through respect to the reading public let us drop the bloomers and not have The Junior correspondence branded with such unwholesome literature as The Home and Farm. We are farmers' daughters and live twenty-five miles from the city of Meridian, which is a great railroad center. We like country life very much better than city

high in order to reach the fence and after searching the whole space covered by the vines we were rewarded for our pains by handfuls of—not muscadines, but briars and stinging nettle, which made the desire to continue our hunt vanish in a jiffy. So we returned home, not to feast on muscadines, as we anticipated, but to bathe and apply soothing lotions to our bruised and burning hands. Thus ended my first and only muscadine hunt this season. One of the cousins asked how old Oglethorpe was when he died. He had reached the advanced age of ninety-seven years when his death occurred. Well has it been said of him: "His sepulcher is in England; his monument in Georgia." During whose presidential administration were all the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi removed to a region of country west of that river? When and by whom was "Black Hawk," the famous Indian chief, captured? Age ten years.

Mack Strangs, Oktibbeha, Miss.—Dear Cousins: As it is the request of Aunt Susie that we should write upon a subject, I will take "Home" for mine—the word that touches every fiber of the soul and strikes every chord of the human heart with angelic fingers. Nothing but death can break its spell. What tender associations are linked with home! What pleasing images and deep emotion it awakens! It calls up the fondest memories of life and opens in our nature the purest, deepest, richest gush of consecrated thought and feeling. The child's home is his world. He



The Game Between the Crescents and Georgia Military School. The First Touchdown for the Crescents.

life. We are anxious to assist the cousins in making our column interesting. We are very sorry to see so many boys dropping out of our department. It seems that they have become discouraged. Cheer up, boys, and try again. We need your help in this contest. Dear Aunt Susie, you want us to write upon a subject, but please excuse us this time as this is our first attempt to write to The Junior. We only tap for admission this time, but if we see this in print we will write upon some subject next time. We will close with best wishes for Aunt Susie and her grand, noble work for the Grady hospital.

Fanny Horsley, Barge Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl ten years old. I live in the country and have a nice time. I have three sisters; they are all larger than myself. I have been reading the little folks' letters a long time and wanted to write, too, but was afraid to try, but I have decided that I would write anyhow. I have a nice playhouse; I wish some of you cousins could come and see it. My little niece plays with me; she wants to write, but says that she will write the next time. I wish to correspond with some of the cousins. I send 5 cents to the Grady hospital.

Little Sis, Ansley, Ala.—Dear Junior: Why will you persist in worrying Aunt Susie about having her picture in the paper? Can't you see she does not want it there? Besides, I had very much rather have one in my album. Probably Aunt Susie will have some photographs made and sell us all one, allowing all over and above her expenses to go to the Grady hospital. What do you say Aunt Susie? I know all the "Juniors" will buy one and probably many of the readers of the "Woman's Kingdom." I am sure those who are so anxious to see your picture in the paper will buy one regardless of the cost, if cotton is a failure. If they don't they will hear from me. I will take one. Best wishes to all.

(Edna Griffith, Steuben, N. Y., is selling "Aunt Susie's" pictures; a good one for 20 cents, for the benefit of the Grady hospital. Any one that wants one can write to her.

Nellie Pope, Wattensaw, Ark.—Dear Junior: I am a native Georgian; moved to Arkansas just one year ago. We came through the country in a wagon. There were nine in the party. We were twenty-five days on the road, but had lovely weather every day and enjoyed the trip hugely. The ladies would sleep in the wagons and the men on the ground. We crossed the Mississippi river at Helena, Ark. There we saw the cars ferried across on a boat. We had always heard Arkansas was a hard old country, but so far we have found the people kind, pleasant and hospitable. We have a nice home and pleasant neighbors, good churches and schools. There are five or six churches around us. I have two brothers in the Indian territory. They like the Indians very much. They say they are the kindest-hearted people in the world. My brother is going to send me some pigeons from the Indian territory. I read Aunt Susie's letter about the poor little children that were found so nearly starved and send 5 cents to help build a room for them. Wish it was more.

Laura Crutchfield, Sunny Side, Greene County, Georgia—Dear Junior: I will tell the cousins of a muscadine hunt that two of my sisters and I took recently. We started out one bright, warm afternoon and soon came to a dense forest, along the edge of which was a long winding fence overhung with very luxurious looking muscadine vines. We waded through briars waist

knows no other, the father's love and mother's smile. The sweetest type of heaven itself is home for those who strive most strongly.

Jim Clyatt, Macon County, Alabama.—Father takes your paper and four others, but we all like The Constitution best. I am considered a bad boy, but I like to ride horses and go 'possum hunting, but sometimes the dogs catch a skunk and then you ought to see me and Buddie run for home. Father is a farmer and we raise cotton, corn, peas and oats principally; we also raise cattle and hogs. Mamma has about 100 chickens and we have consumed nearly as many on the table in the last four months. We live two miles east of Tuskegee, the county site. It is a beautiful little city, situated on high table land on the dividing ridge between the Tallapoosa on the north and the Chattahoochee on the south. It is considered a healthy place. This is what is called a dry county, but papa says it is because it has rained here but once in three or four months. The Methodist college is located in the city. Four denominations have nice churches here—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Primitive Baptist. There is also located here a high school for boys. There are four drug stores and a dozen or so dry goods and grocery stores, two livery stables, two telegraph lines and the town is supplied with telephones. I send you 10 cents for the Grady fund. I will close for the present, wishing Aunt Susie a long life of happiness.

Mary E. Glenn, Benton, Ark.—Dear Juniors: As it has been quite a while since I have seen anything from our part of the country, I will endeavor to write again. I must tell the Juniors of our wonderful well that is fast gaining the name of being a mineral water.

Mr. Rhodenbaugh was digging his well deeper on account of the scarcity of water. He went down 53 feet and all at once the water commenced to come forth, and before they got the man out the water was up to his waist; in less than fifteen minutes it was running over the top of the well and continues as strong as at first.

People from a distance come here for their health. From the piece of poetry Miss Emma McKain composed we should learn a lesson of "kindness." By Bennie being kind to this unfortunate dog he had his life saved from a watery grave. This may be applied to persons—that is, if we have an enemy (I hope we have none) by kindness we can be able to gain his confidence and love.

I must compliment Miss Emma for making such impressions as those that are contained in that poem. Write again E. McK. I will send 25 cents for Grady hospital. Three cheers for Bryan.

Hattie Hearn, Stokes Bridge, S. C.—Dear Junior: I enjoy reading the cousins' letters so much. Some of them are very interesting, indeed, and especially since they have all chosen subjects to write on, and have quit writing so much about their pets. For my subject I will take "Temptation." We should all strive to shun temptation. There is no ground too rank to bear weeds; no gunpowder so ready to take fire as the heart of man is to conceive sin and be overcome by temptation. To resist beginnings of the evil of sin is as needful to be observed for a rule against diseases of the soul as to withstand evils of pain in their beginning is needful in diseases of the body. Correspondence solicited.

Madina Thomas, Camden, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little country girl and daughter of a farmer. Papa takes The Constitution and I like the children's column. I will ask for a place to tell you of the dreadful storm we have just had. We had a lovely place before the storm came last week and left it almost a wreck. All our large oak trees are blown down and several of our houses. Best wishes for all

NO GAMES.

TWO WERE TO BE PLAYED THE PAST WEEK.

The Stars and Crescents and G. M. I. and Crescents Did Not Meet General Football News.

The rainy weather during the last of the week broke up two games of football that would have been interesting, close and exciting.

The Crescents were to play the Georgia Military Institute, while the second team of this name was to go against the second team of the South Side Stars for a second game.

These games will be played within the next week, if the weather changes and the ground gets in condition.

Crescents Challenged.

A challenge was sent to the Crescents from the South Side Stars for a game to be played yesterday. The weather would not permit the game, in the first place, and had it been a good day, the Crescents are hardly in any condition to go up against this strong team.

The challenge was turned over to Eugene Conklin, the manager of the Crescents, who will give an answer to the Stars when and where the game can be played.

His team will average 130 pounds or under, but not "to the man," as was requested in the letter. Mr. Conklin asked The Junior to publish that the Star must be of this average.

This will be one of the hardest games of the year, and many hundred of the boys will be out to see the game. The Junior will give a detailed account of it with illustrations.

Crescents No. 2 vs. Stars No. 2.

On last Saturday the second team of the Stars played an interesting and exciting game with the second team of the Crescents.

There was a squabble before the game, and it looked as if there would be none. Anderson, captain of the Crescents, had a list of men which he claimed was the team he agreed to play. It happened that there were two lists, and Haygood, who is captain of the little team, was not one of them, and Anderson refused to play with him in the game.

The Stars were determined to have a game, and agreed to any proposition that Anderson suggested to get his team to play.

The game was a good one and very exciting. The weight was pretty even, and it looked as if it would be a tie game. In the second half the score was 4 to 4. The ball was, within five yards of the Crescent's goal, with only two minutes to play. The boys squabbled, and time was called as the Stars sent a man across the line. The time keepers say the touch down doesn't count, which made the score 8 to 4. However, the Stars made the touch down, and the score was 8 to 4.

The game was a fine display of strategy and quick work. The Stars played together better than the Crescents, and by the terrible bucks of Barry they won the game.

The Crescents have a good team, and if they could keep together they would prove winners. Their backs are of the best among the little fellows, while their line was weak. They need two good men to hold up center and guard, and then let them play together, and there isn't a team in the city that can beat them, their weight.

There is little comment to be made on the playing of the Stars. Their two little ends are wonders, and will make players of note in the future. The work of every man is to be commended. Keep up the good work and there are plenty of games for you to win.

The Junior hopes to publish two or three columns of football next week. Send in your news.

LONDON'S ODD SIGNS.

The Great Metropolis Has Quite a Number of Them.

From The New York Mail and Express. The American's first visit to London brings to his notice, if he be at all observant, many peculiar signs. Here are a few seen by a Mail and Express reporter last summer:

Englishmen are noted all the world over as prolific letter writers. In fact, little personal attention is paid to business when it is possible to write a letter and say what one ordinarily should say verbally. Attached to the heavy doors of four-fifths of the most successful business houses in the English capital is a highly polished brass plate, on which is inscribed: "Do not ring the bell unless an answer is required."

Directly under this plate is an opening for dropping letters "that do not require an oral answer." On the Strand, within a stone's throw of the Bank of England, is a well-known tradesman who has a "richly" huge blue sign in his window which tells the busy throng outside that: "Yankee cider is sold here."

It may be considered a joke, this sign, as a party of Americans who inquired earnestly believed, but the tradesman took the matter quite seriously when the subject of the sign was broached and then remarked: "Hi am er bloomin, blighter h'if another chap didn't say the same thing t'day. 'E told me 'ow to spell yankee, but 'ang me h'if it 'asn't escaped me memory. 'H'it will 'ave to do now, though."

Ice is a particularly expensive luxury anywhere in Great Britain, but nowhere is this fact more noticeable than in London. What little ice is used comes from Norway. The novelty of a brawny ice man with a red shirt and a cigar in his mouth swinging an ax and smashing the frozen stuff regardless of expense as they do here, is yet new to the English "stopping-off place." Because of its value it becomes necessary to cut the ice into the required sizes by means of a saw. Sawing ice is as common a sight to the average Londoner as sawing wood is to an American. London adheres to the old original way of dissecting its ice. Stuck outside of a public house just off Piccadilly Circus the following sign was displayed last week:

"Professional ice sawer wanted." A "gentleman's hair dresser" close to Charing Cross exposes a sign which says: "Hair neatly trimmed while you wait." And that sign, too, was not intended as a joke. London's signs are indeed peculiar if not strikingly odd.

NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS.

Many Correspondents from the Various Schools of the City Heard from this Week.

Boys' High School.

In its usual successful manner, the Boys' High school has been riding the waves of the educational sea like a good ship on the broad ocean. With Latin, Greek, science, mathematics and English being constantly hurled at the heads of the boys, they have but little time for anything else but study. However, to escape this continuous duty for a short while, the importance of which everyone who attends the school



JAY YOUNGBLOOD,
Correspondent from Boys' High School.

highly appreciates, a petition to the effect that no lessons be given the school on election night has been presented to the faculty. Being signed by nearly every member of the second grade, it will very probably be granted. All the boys wish to see the election returns of the great struggle, and will certainly be very much disappointed if they are refused this slight request. The fact that the boys have been allowed to discuss political questions in joint debate, and between school hours has recently been criticised by some of the very narrow-minded citizens whom Atlanta has had the misfortune to contain. It should be remembered by all such people that the boys of today will be the men of tomorrow, and it is by no means wrong that they should take an interest in the fierce fight now raging between silver and gold.

During the short spell of wet weather last week the scholars had good reason to rejoice for having so splendid a building. It is a monument to the enterprise and educational taste of our classic city, and a source of pride to the heart of every boy who attends the school. We hope to present in next Sunday's Junior a cut of this magnificent structure, for we feel sure that it will not only satisfy the curiosity of those who have not seen it, but it will increase the pride of our city that the people of this and other states may gaze upon its noble outlines.

The debate of last Friday was even more interesting than usual, and all present enjoyed the discussion.

"Resolved, That the necessary evils of war outweigh the good they have produced," was the subject, and from beginning to close few could tell what the result would be. President Hopkins rendered his decision in favor of the negative. Shortly afterwards the society adjourned.

Atlanta Night School.

There is not much general news of the night school to write, as we have been so busy with our lessons that we have not much time for anything else. As a reward for our hard work, we have quite a large roll of honor, which I send herewith, as it has been impossible for me to get it ready sooner:

Third grade, Joe Ivey, 97; fourth grade, Hirschel Fife, 97.8; fifth grade, Hugh Heard, 97; James Boyle, 95; Lee Hamilton, 95; Julius Lear, 95; Claude Ray, 95; sixth



GUISE RAY,
One of West End's Brightest Boys.

grade, L. P. Clarke, 95; Fraser Sheuch, 95; eighth grade, W. A. Boyle, 97.8; F. L. Volberg, Jr., 95.4. A number of boys came within a fraction of 95, but I could not put them on the roll of honor, as only those who have 95 or over should be on that. Compared with the rolls of honor in some of the day schools, this would seem rather small, but we must remember that all of these boys work every day and have only two and a half hours at night in which to study. Still, we hope to do better next month.

Our Literary and Debating Society met last Friday night, and we had a very interesting debate. The subject was: "Resolved, That the invention of machinery

has done more harm to the laboring classes of people than good." Affirmative, W. Reeves, T. Pitt, Negative, H. Fairman, Mr. Cranshaw. The following gentlemen volunteered on the affirmative side: Messrs. Church, Sewell and Dougherty, while Messrs. Love, Mayer, Volberg, Hogue and Boyle spoke for the negative. The president gave his decision in favor of the affirmative side. Mr. Fairman appealed from the decision, and the vote stood 21 to 12, in favor of reversing the decision of the chair, but as it takes a two-thirds majority to reverse a decision of the chair, the vote did not change it. As there was so much time taken up with volunteer debate, the society dispensed with the rest of the programme. Next Friday night the subject for debate will be: "Resolved, That the ante bellum negro enjoyed life better than the negro at the present time." Affirmative, J. D. Twitty, G. S. Watt, Negative, U. B. McDuffie, T. Burton. F. L. V., Jr.

Mrs. Crawley's School.

We are going to have a stroll in the woods the first sunny afternoon with Miss Brown, and she has offered a prize to the one who finds the greatest variety of autumn leaves. We will bring the most brilliant leaves home to decorate the school-rooms.

The large girls in the school organized an S. A. E. fraternity this week and made my sister, Lute, the president. Miss Willie Ashburn is secretary and Miss Ruby Fleming is treasurer. They have introduced literary exercises in it and will also do missionary work.

We little girls heard of this fraternity and decided we would have a society. We have organized it. We have agreed to do many good deeds. We have one boy member—Howard Athburn—and he keeps the rules and doesn't tease.

Edith Angier and her mother, Mrs. Hugh Angier, have returned from New York, where they had a lovely time. I went to Mr. Mannahan's store, the Southern Talking Machine Company, to hear Mr. Bryan's Chicago speech, and I liked his voice and the way the people cheered him when he talked about the cross of gold. I hope that Mr. Bryan will be elected.



LOUISE CATCHING,
Fraser Street School's Bright and Pretty Pupil.

ed, for his election will help all the people, for if Mr. McKinley is elected it will help only the wealthy people.

Our elocution class recited this morning for the school. Mamma and Mrs. Blalock came in to hear us say "Our Folks" in concert, and their eyes were full of tears as they listened to the sad piece.

The two pretty little Underwood girls will enter school next week.

Miss Ellen Hillyer has formed the French and literature classes for special study.

Lucile Moyers was ill a few days this week and we missed her very much, for she is bright and sweet.

All of us think a great deal of Governor Atkinson. He was so nice to me on the trip to Fitzgerald that I want to see him inaugurated on the 31st. Mrs. Crawley says she will take all the school to hear him that day.

Mrs. Ashburn told us of a little boy who was very bad and his father wanted to help him see how bad he really was, so he drove up a polished pole in the ground and told his son to drive a nail in it every time he was bad and to pull out one of the nails every time he was good. Soon the pole was full of nails and the boy thought he must begin to be good, so he tried very hard to put Satan behind him and before he knew it he had been good often enough to pull all the nails out. Then the scars looked so ugly that he went to his father in great distress and told him that the pole was ruined with scars. His father said: "That is the way your heart is, too, my dear boy, but God can and will give you a new heart, and I will give you a new pole."

I love to talk, but I am saying too much this time, so I will say au revoir. Linda Gordon.

Fraser Street School.

The seventh grade lost one of its most studious boys last Monday night. He was Willie Dunlap. We are all grieved at his death, especially his teacher and classmates. He was also a member of the C. C. K. Society. The members of the C. C. K. society sent him a pretty floral offering to express their love and respect for him.

The third grade had a spelling match last Friday. Those who stood up are as follows: Bessie Henry, Lula Madison and Eugenia McSweeney.

The first grade is doing beautifully. Some of the brightest pupils are Helen Goldsmith, Ada Bell and Robert Huffman.

Inez Moon.

Hunter's School.

The previous week was an exceedingly eventful one. Our school is like a great intellectual museum in which there are found many curiosities. In traveling around in this museum the first curiosity one will find is Professor Hunter. He is himself the greatest mystery that exists.

What he cannot do is a problem that baffles the greatest of the philosophers.

He is a philosopher and musician com-

bined in one. He sits in a chair during school hours like an ancient patriarch. His newest and most wonderful invention is a miniature world. The world is an exact counterpart of our beautiful planet. There are in it mountains, volcanoes, rivers, geysers and intermittent springs. This world is so constructed that a shower of rain will descend upon it by the magic touch of the professor's hand.

When finished this will be one of the professor's masterpieces, and will attract more attention than Raphael's "Madonna" or Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment."

On Friday the students delivered matchless orations, and the school enjoyed them greatly. On next Friday the society will hold its usual meeting. The subject is an



NELLIE BELLE CAMPBELL,
One of Boulevard's Brightest and Prettiest Pupils.

excellent one and the leaders are fine debaters. The affirmative and negative will be fortified by the presence of Mr. Inman.

The olympic games are growing in interest daily. Mr. Dougherty's side won such a glorious day that the other side have been turned over to Tisiphone for his burning anger.

The school is now in its highest glory and the day is not far distant when the students can triumphantly sing the song of ancient Hyperboreans—

"I come from a land in the sun-bright deep,

Where the golden gardens glow,

Where the winds of the north, becalmed in sleep,

Their conch-shells never blow." Given Lipis.

Formwalt Street School.

Mrs. Gregory, our principal, told the third grade a fable and then she told them to write a composition on what they remembered. Mrs. Gregory selected this one as the best and she asked me to send it to you. The composition is exactly like Harry Austin, the author, wrote it:

THE MISCHIEVOUS DOG.

"There was once a dog who was very mischievous. He would run quietly up to the heels of a person and bite them. His master becoming aware of this, he put a bell around his neck. By this method the people were warned and got out of the way. After this his master tied a chain with a clog at the end of it. He was very proud of this clog and bell.

"One day, as he was loitering round the market place, as was his wont, an old greyhound said to him: 'Why do you go around feeling so proud of your clog and bell? They are marks of disgrace, not of respectability.'

"The dog heard this and ever after, when he saw a person, he would only look up and then resume his nap."

Florence Liebermuth.

Fair Street School.

We have been standing quite a number of examinations in the eighth grade for the last two weeks and we are looking forward to the time when we will receive our cards for the month of October.

In the seventh grade, Karl Cockran is an excellent history scholar, having perfect



PANSY STEWART,
Crew Street School's Certainly Proud of This Young Lady.

recitations in this study since the beginning of school. Mabel Kendrick is a very bright scholar in spelling.

The teacher of the sixth grade, Miss Patton has been ill for several days past, but her scholars are doing well under the care of Mrs. Smith.

In the fifth grade a vast improvement in composition has been made by Ethel Cassin and Annie Belle Fisher since the beginning of the term.

The first meeting of the "Busy Bees" was held Friday, October 15th. The following interesting programme was rendered:

Song—By class.
Recitation—Joyce Wood.
Reading—Joe Harralson.
Composition—Sybil Kendrick.
Recitation—Evelyn Robbins.
Violin Solo—Willie Chase.

Song—By class.
Reading—Hollis Mülle.
Recitation—Elizabeth Sharp.
Recitation—Willie Walker.

In the third grade A, a little boy is wearing the badge for good conduct. This little fellow's name is Volle Beacham.

The brightest little readers in first grade A, are Gertrude Bieser, Eva Reeves, Gertrude Jeffries and Sam Friend. All four

children received quite a number of stars in this study last week.

The little ones in first grade B do beautiful work in arithmetic.

Julia Wright.

Crew Street School.

Your correspondent is a novice in the field of journalism, and the readers of The Junior are asked to abstain from criticism upon this, her first venture in this line.

Our school has been favored this week with a visit from our affable superintendent. Professor Davis also paid us a call. He estimated our vocal abilities at 95. The dark days of examination have thrown a pall over the amusements of some of our pupils.

Crew can boast of one thing, of which few other schools in the city can—that is a foreign element. We are all for silver at this school, with a few exceptions.

M. A. Rucker.

Southern Military Academy.

Last week was a very entertaining one. Professor Looney gave us several very pleasant and instructive talks. The boys seem to take great interest in their studies and the month closed with a set of boys more determined to do their duty than ever before.

Our literary society met Friday last. We were honored by a declamation by Captain Kenan, which was a masterpiece of grace and eloquence, and was highly enjoyed by all. We also had the election of officers which resulted as follows: Webster president, Wilson, vice president; Stiner, secretary and treasurer.

The subject for our next debate is "Resolved, That art is more pleasing to the eye than nature." The affirmative leaders are R. Daniel, D. Burden and Wilson; negative leaders, C. Thornton, P. Hall and Webster. This subject is a good one and no doubt will be handled well. A very interesting meeting is expected next Friday.

W. C. W.

Gold Medal Contest.

The contest for the handsome gold medal offered to the young lady of the Girls' High school who writes the best essay on "Woman, Her Influence on Government," is now in progress and is creating a good deal of interest amongst the pupils. The medal is the one offered by Mr. Clarence E. Moore a short time since. It will be made by J. P. Stevens & Bro., of Atlanta. Ten young ladies standing highest in composi-



JENNIE DE LAMATER,
Bright Young Lady of Walker Street School

tion will be selected from each grade, who will compete for the medal on December 4th, in Browning hall.

TO PURIFY WATER.

One of the Numerous Applications of Electricity.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

An application of electricity which is fraught with great possibilities for the future is about to be tried at Paris, St. Petersburg and Antwerp, where large experimental plants are being erected for the production of ozone, to be used in the sterilization of drinking water. Ozone, according to M. Repin, of the Pasteur institute, not only destroys the microbes, but it is the only agent which destroys itself spontaneously after having acted, without leaving any trace. It offers advantages over sterilization by heating, in that it does not remove the air from the water, and in that it has the advantage of destroying not only living germs, but also organic substances dissolved in the water.

The purification of drinking water by ozone has now been carried out on a large scale at Oudshoorn, Belgium, for over a year. The water source at this place was a very polluted one, when untreated being absolutely unfit for use. At the first contact of the water and ozonized air a greater part of the microbes are killed, but a few offer resistance, and to kill these seven or nine minutes of continued application is required. As a remarkable example of the power of ozone for this purpose, of seventeen sample tubes thus treated sixteen remained sterile. It has also been found that ozonized water is much less liable to reinfection than water which has been merely filtered, and that the beneficial salts in water are scarcely affected by ozone.

The color and taste of the water are modified favorably. The only difficulty in the application of the process has been the want of suitably constructed apparatus to produce the ozone economically and in large quantities. This, however, is believed by M. Repin to have been solved. A practical apparatus is being exhibited at the hygienic exposition in Paris and at the Belgian plant above referred to. Regarding the cost of the process, which depends chiefly upon the amount of organic material in the water and the price of coal, it has been found that in the treatment of the Seine water less than one-horse power per hour will be necessary for the sterilization of five cubic meters. A daily consumption of 300,000 cubic meters of water, as in Paris will, therefore, require about 8,000 horse power, the cost of operating which is not thought exorbitant. The ozone which is not used can be recovered by passing the same air through the apparatus again, and the same machinery can be used for the sterilization of water during the day, thus reducing largely fixed charges.

